

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

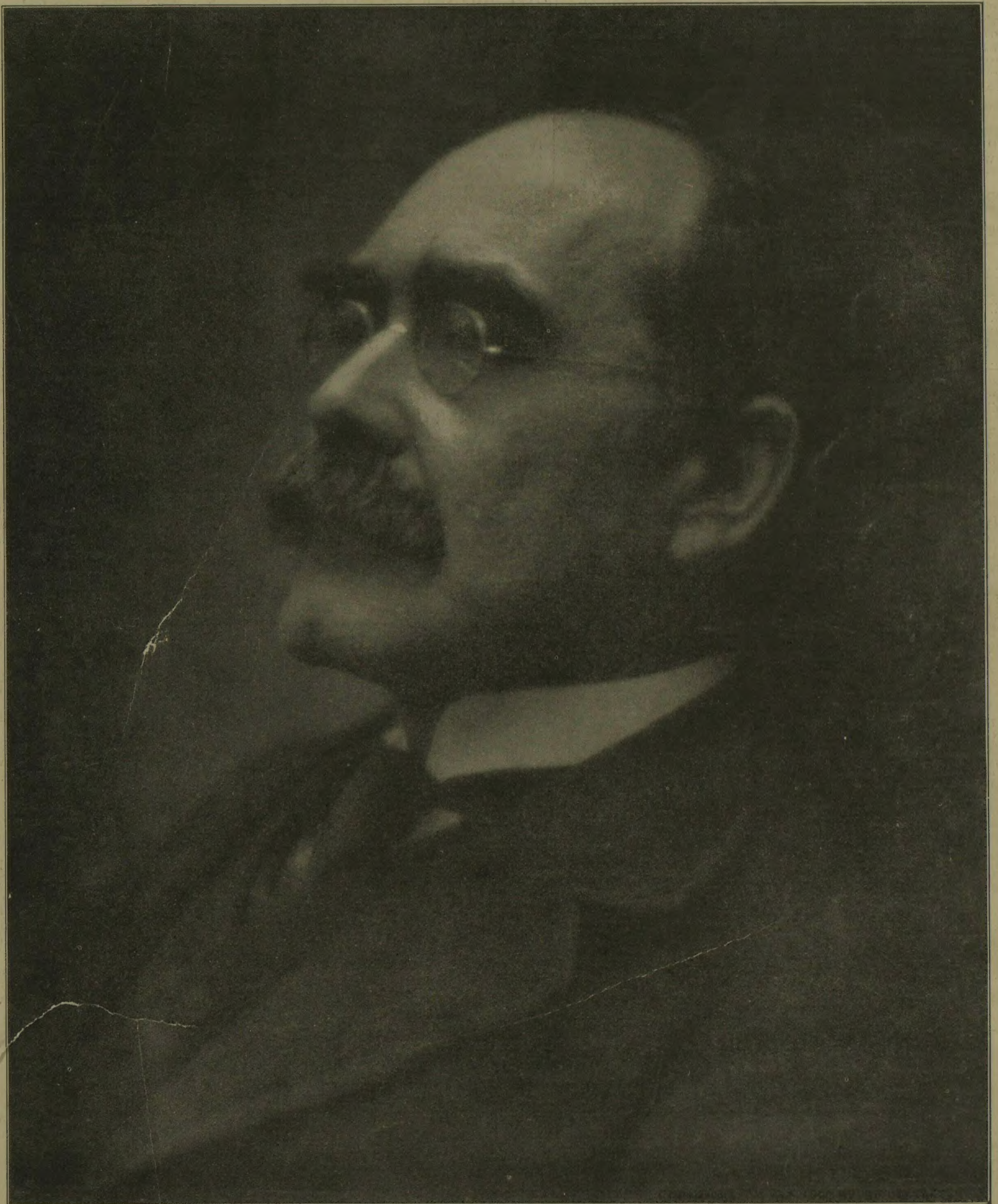
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No. 3663.—VOL CXXXV.

SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1909.

With Special Supplement: The Great War-Ships of the Air (SIXPENCE.)

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## PATRIOTIC, BUT PESSIMISTIC: MR. RUDYARD KIPLING, WHOSE POEM, "THE CITY OF BRASS," HAS ANNOYED MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling's latest poem, "The City of Brass," has not met with the approbation of the President of the Board of Trade. In his recent speech at the City Liberal Club, Mr. Winston Churchill, defending the Budget, which he likened to Aaron's serpent as having involved all other issues, said: "A constitutional issue overshadows all the other issues of the Budget—whether the House of Commons, elected by millions of people, is or is not to continue to enjoy, as it has enjoyed for two hundred and fifty years, the supreme power in matters of finance. There is the woe of the wealthy wastrel, the dismal dirge of the dilapidated duke, and the hard case of the substantial citizen, who is angry at having to pay his share. Then we have the harsh gibberish of Mr. Rudyard Kipling, who is astonished when he is asked to contribute to all the Dreadnoughts for which he has yelled. The great poet of reality, when confronted with any issue so concrete as the arrival of the tax-collector, can find no words to express his opinion except words which predict the headlong surrender of this country to any invader, however small."—[PHOTOGRAPH COPYRIGHT IN THE U.S.A. (1908) BY SIDNEY CARTER.]







## POWER AND MEAT: PONIES ON WHICH THE FURTHEST SOUTH PARTY LIVED.

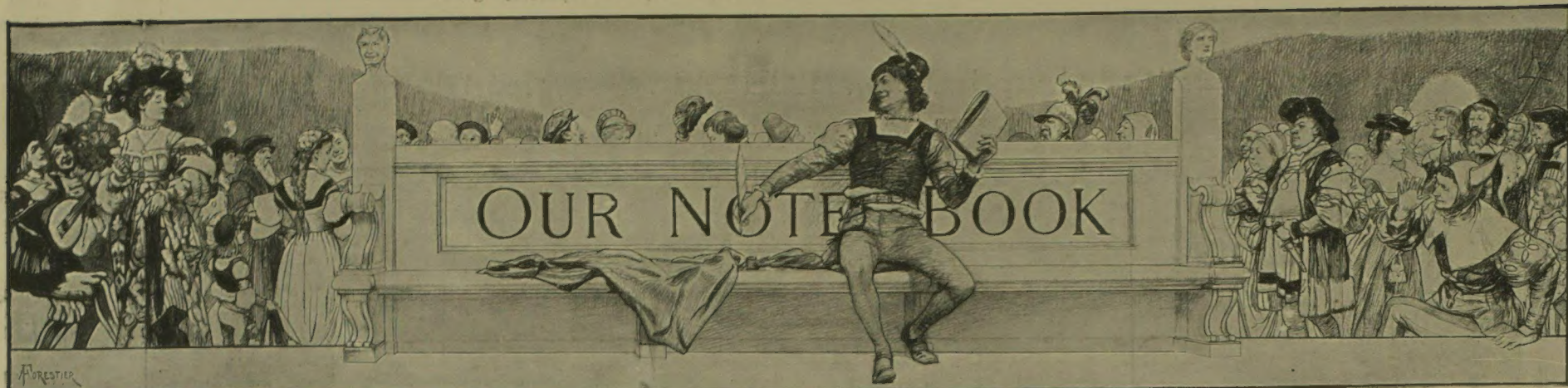
DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, S. BEGG.



"AT THIS TIME THERE WERE ONLY THREE PONIES LEFT": LIEUTENANT SHACKLETON GIVING HIS LECTURE BEFORE THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, AT THE ALBERT HALL.

The lecture was illustrated by means of many lantern-slides. With regard to the subject shown on the screen in our Illustration, it may be recalled that, in his telegram to the "Mail," Lieutenant Shackleton, writing of the movements of the Furthest South party, said: "The 'Southern Party' . . . with four ponies . . . left Cape Royd on October 29, 1908. . . . The ponies often sank to their bellies. In latitude 81 deg. 4 min. we shot the pony 'Chinaman,' and made a depôt of oil, biscuit, and pony-meat. The remainder of the pony-meat we took on to eke out our dried rations. . . . On November 28, the pony 'Grisi' was shot. We made a depôt in latitude 82 deg. 45 min., longitude 170 deg. On November 30 the pony 'Quan' was shot. . . . On December 7 the pony 'Socks,' breaking through a snow-lid, disappeared in a crevasse of unknown depth." The eating of pony-meat was a cause of dysentery.





By G. K. CHESTERTON.

I WAS reading the other day in a newspaper the detailed report of the examination of an accused man in the witness-box; a thing that would have horrified our legal fathers. I do not say that I am for or against this innovation; but there is in it the sign of a certain weakness in our national character which is curious and worth careful study.

When foreigners say that we English are hypocrites, they do us an unmerited injustice. They also pay us a quite unmerited compliment. Really to be a hypocrite must require a horrible strength of character. An ordinary man such as you or I generally fails at last because he has not enough energy to be a man. But the hypocrite must have enough energy to be two men. It is said that a liar should have a good memory. But a hypocrite must not only have a good memory of the past, but a consistent and creative vision of the future; his unreal self must be so far real to him. The perfect hypocrite should be a trinity of artistic talent. He must be a novelist like Dickens to create a false character. He must be an actor like Garrick to act it. And he must be a business man like Carnegie to profit by it. Such a genius would not be easy to find in any country; but I think it can fairly be said that it would be exceptionally difficult to find him in England.

What is it, then, that people have meant when they called us hypocrites? They must have meant something; even slanders always mean something; and even misunderstandings can be understood. For instance, it is untrue that the Scotsman cannot see a joke. But it is true that the Scotsman *will* not see a joke until he is quite sure which way the joke is going to turn. That sort of childish and barbaric caution really goes with the good qualities of the Scots. It is untrue that Irishmen make more bulls in the House of Commons than Englishmen. But it is true that an eager Irishman will make a bull and go on gaily; while a respectable Englishman, when he has made a bull, feels inclined to apply for the Chiltern Hundreds and hang himself from his bedpost. It is untrue that Germans are mere ninepins stuck up in a row by the Kaiser or the Colonel. But it is true that the genuine German has a positive pleasure in obeying the law; while the true Irishman enjoys resisting the law, and the true Englishman enjoys evading it. Thus there is always some sense at the bottom of international prejudices; and there is some sense at the bottom of that singular legend which connects our particularly clumsy, kindly, and uncritical race with the idea of hypocrisy.

The truth at the back of it, I think, is something like this. We are pre-eminently the people who always want to have our cake and eat it. We explain pathetically that we are illogical; in return, it is politely pointed out to us that we are always illogical in our own favour. In short, about even our happy impulsiveness there is something a little mean; perhaps all the meaner because we seek to disguise it from ourselves. But it is not hypocrisy, but rather a clash of inconsistent affections, with a touch of timidity to keep it undecided. Thus a cricketer might combine increasing laziness with care for his athletic

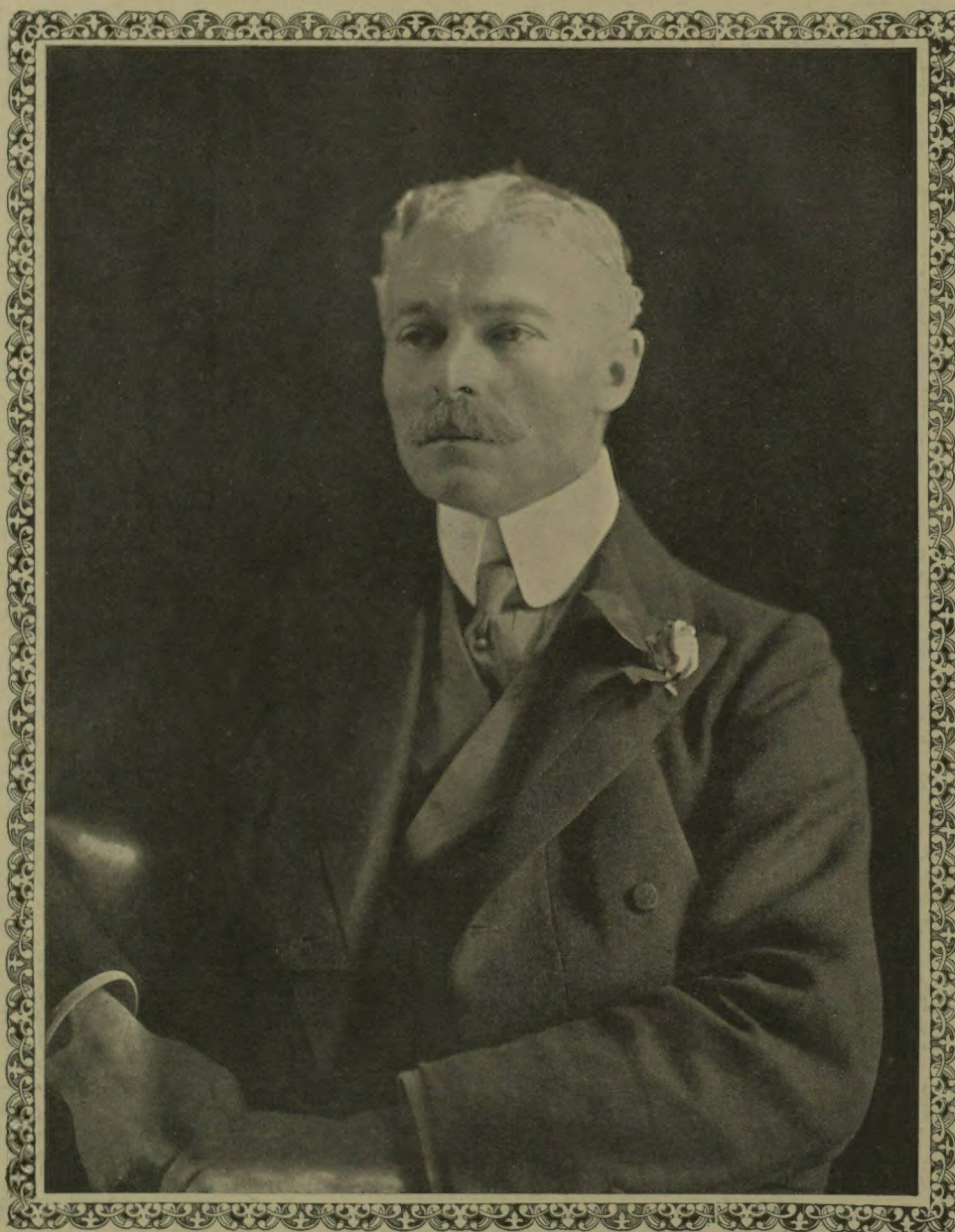
reputation. Or a retired statesman might combine a pride in dignified silence with a perpetual itch to interfere. He wishes to have it both ways. Such a man is not strictly a hypocrite; but he is in great danger of becoming a moral poltroon. Before I take the examples from the twentieth century, let me take an example from the eighteenth. I mean that very English institution, the Press Gang. We were swaying backwards and forwards in a desperate and dizzy wrestle with a giant, the French Revolution or Napoleon, its child. We were justified in doing hard things, still more in using hard words. And some of the hardest things we said were against

conscription was official; ours was unofficial. It was done, but it was not supposed to be done. England wished to have at once the convenience of forced service and the fame of free service. This is one of the cases where our mental inconsistency comes uncomfortably near to meanness.

Now, I am very much afraid that another instance of it must be found in this new law which allows the criminal to go into the witness-box while solemnly asserting that it does not force him to do so. Just as there is a general French view of armies and a general English view also; so there are quite distinct a French and an English sentiment about criminal law. In both cases the custom of the one country appears not only mysterious but cruel to the other. In England we have always disliked conscription; it has seemed to us sinister and sanguinary that every man should be a soldier. But to the countries of conscription it seems sinister and sanguinary that any man should be a soldier and nothing else. In France every civilian is a soldier; but practically every soldier is a civilian. So it is with our differences about criminal procedure. The idea at the back of the French system is that the law is a horrible scientific instrument, an intellectual rack or thumb-screw, a shocking necessity for tearing the truth out of people who are really conspiring against their kind. Its object is to find the truth, the actual and ultimate truth, and the sooner that unpleasant business is over and men can go back to Burgundy and dominoes, the better. Therefore the French Court attacks first the chief authority, the best-informed man, the true expert witness in the case—the criminal. It bullies and bothers and entraps him till he tells the truth, which nobody else can tell, and there is an end of it. The idea at the back of the English system of law is that the whole thing is a sort of royal or national sport, like stag-hunting or fox-hunting. No doubt it is believed, and believed truly, that the general effect of this institution is to keep down crime. So it is believed, and believed truly, that the general effect of fox-hunting is to keep down foxes. It is the effect, but hardly the motive. The spirit of our law is that the prisoner must be protected by the rules of the game; if he can be caught and killed in accordance with those rules, no one has the slightest pity for him. The person whom we badger and pursue is the witness, the man who is merely helping human society; but such happens to be the rule of the game.

Now, whichever is right, the new rule about witnesses is wrong.

If we are going to force the prisoner to go into the witness-box and be badgered, we ought to say that we are forcing him, and do the dirty and indispensable work openly, as the French Judges do. If we profess to protect him from questions he does not wish to answer, then we certainly ought to protect him from the worst and most damning question of all—“Dare you go into the witness-box?” As it is, we do force him to answer questions in the witness-box, as much as Dreyfus was forced to answer questions in the dock; we elaborately give him a liberty which he dares not exercise. I fear it is very like the Press Gang. It may or may not be fated that we must be snobs; but I think we might resist the tendency to be sneaks.



Photo, Montague Dixon.

KNIGHTED IN THE BUILDING HE CONTROLS: SIR CECIL H. SMITH,  
DIRECTOR OF THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM.

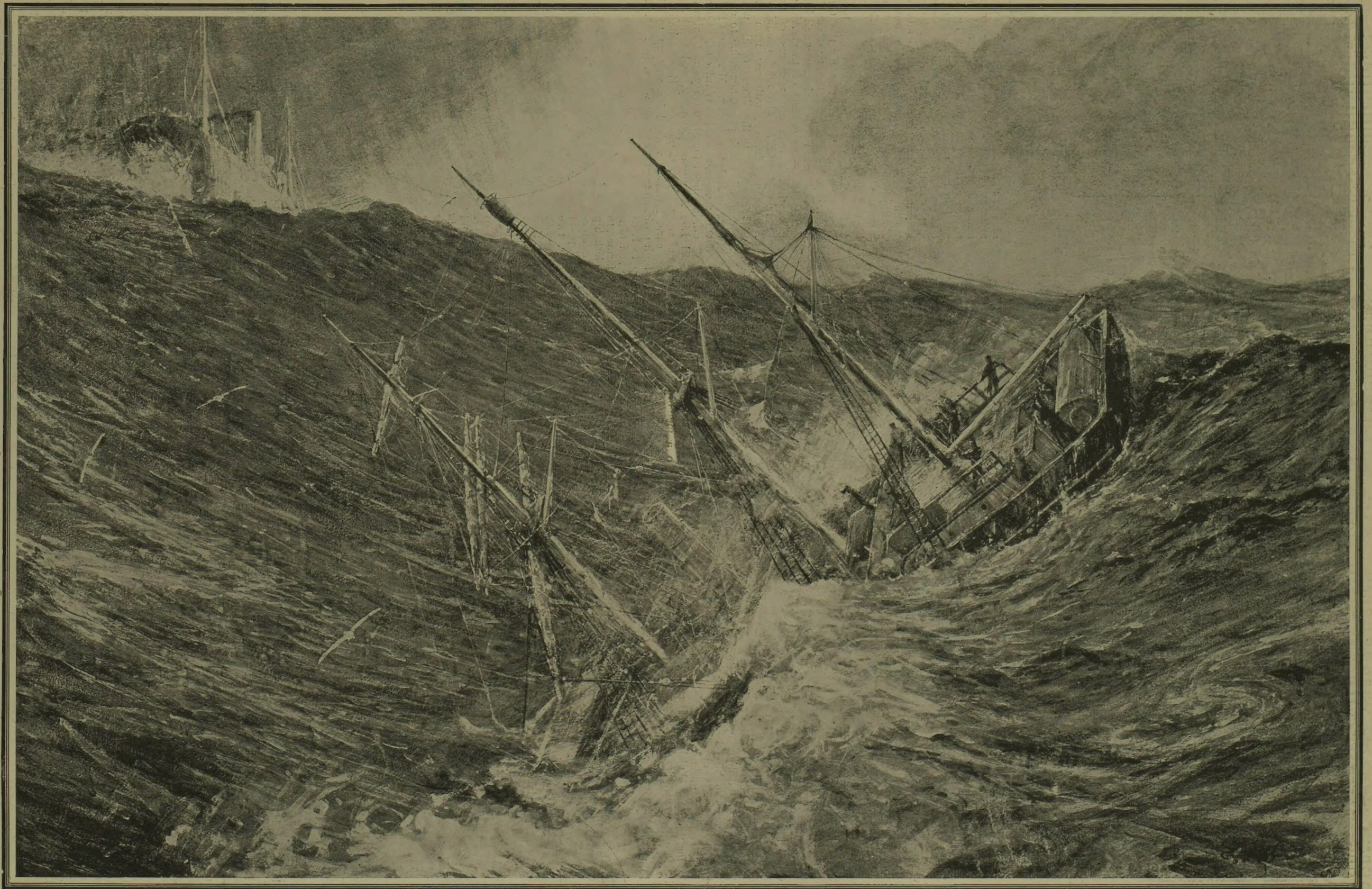
After the opening ceremony, performed by the King, at the new Victoria and Albert Museum last Saturday, the Director, Mr. Cecil H. Smith, was summoned by the Lord Chamberlain to come forward and receive the honour of knighthood. He knelt before his Majesty, who touched him on each shoulder with a sword, and on his rising both the King and Queen shook hands with him and offered their congratulations. Sir Cecil Smith was formerly at the British Museum, as Keeper of Greek and Roman Antiquities, and was appointed Director of the Victoria and Albert Museum a few months ago.

conscription; against the ruthlessness with which the Republic and the Emperor tore the peasant from the plough and sent him to bleed on the Spanish mountains or the Russian plains. In our popular songs we boasted that our Navy and Army were a host of victorious volunteers—

Then cheer up my lads, 'tis to Glory we steer,  
To add something fresh to this wonderful year;  
To Honour we call you, not press you like slaves,  
For who are so free as the sons of the waves?

But, as a matter of fact, when a son of the waves was just going back to his wife and family, he was frequently knocked on the head with a bludgeon and carted on board a ship again. Nelson's men were forced conscripts as well as Napoleon's. But Napoleon's



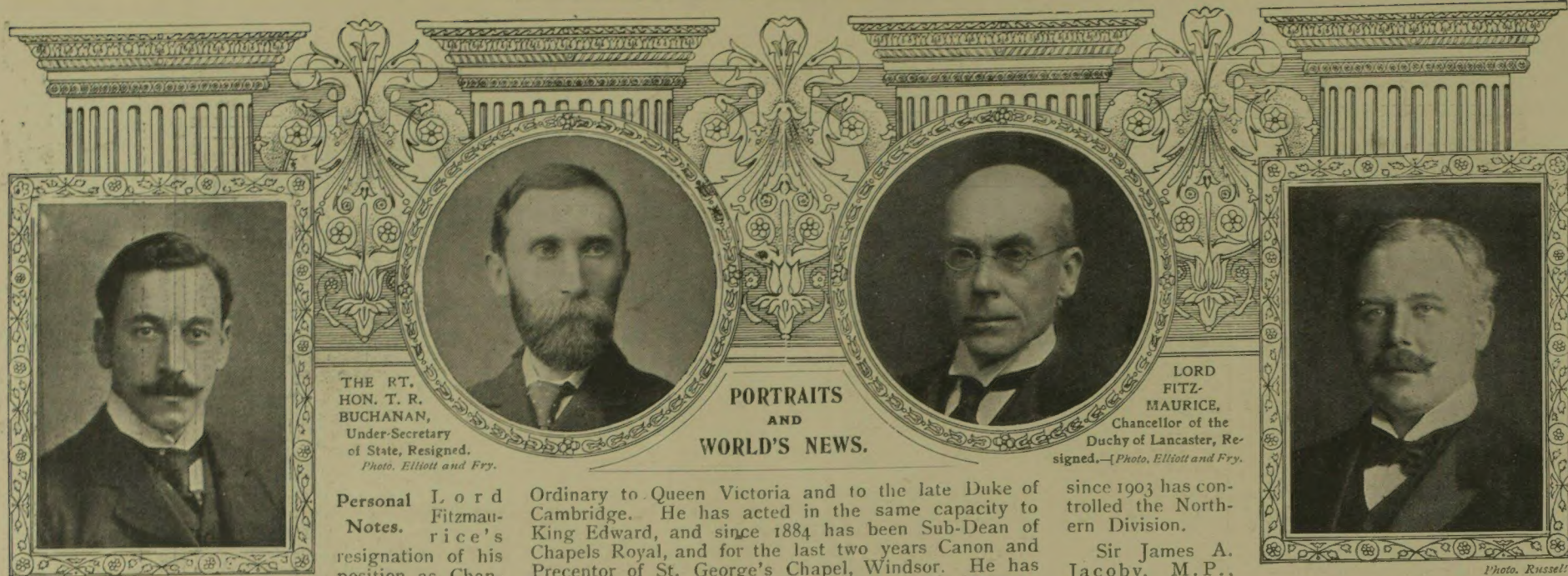


NOT THE LEAST OF THE SHACKLETON EXPEDITION'S DIFFICULTIES: THE "NIMROD" IN A GREAT GALE, WHILE ON HER WAY FROM LYTTTELTON TO THE ANTARCTIC ZONE  
IN TOW OF THE "KOONYA."

The South Pole, though, perhaps, not so well guarded from man by nature as is the North Pole, yet has many powerful defenders. Notable amongst these the Shackleton Expedition found the seas between Lyttelton and the Antarctic Zone. Our illustration shows the "Nimrod" during one of the numerous great gales she encountered while on her way to the ice. Glancing at it, the casual person might say that the incident is exaggerated. This, we are assured, is not the case. Indeed, one of the photographs shown by Lieutenant Shackleton during his Royal Geographical Society Lecture was of the masts and top of the

funnel of the "Koonya," the rest of the ship being hidden by an immense wave. This illustration was made by Mr. Gregory Robinson, who received all the material from Mr. G. A. Maclean Buckley, who sailed in the "Nimrod" from New Zealand to the pack-ice and returned in the "Koonya." At the moment of the incident, the "Nimrod" was in the Antarctic Ocean, about 64 degrees South. The picture, which is on exhibition at Aug. Walker's Gallery, 118, New Bond Street, is to be given to Lieutenant Shackleton by Mr. Buckley.





THE RT. HON. T. R. BUCHANAN,  
Under-Secretary  
of State, Resigned.  
*Photo, Elliott and Fry.*

# PORTRAITS AND WORLD'S NEWS.

LORD FITZ-MAURICE,  
Chancellor of the  
Duchy of Lancaster, Re-  
signed.—*Photo, Elliott and Fry.*

THE MASTER OF ELIBANK, M.P.,  
Appointed Under-Secretary of State for  
India.

**Personal Notes.** Lord Fitzmaurice's resignation of his position as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, on the ground of ill-health, having

Ordinary to Queen Victoria and to the late Duke of Cambridge. He has acted in the same capacity to King Edward, and since 1884 has been Sub-Dean of Chapels Royal, and for the last two years Canon and Precentor of St. George's Chapel, Windsor. He has now been appointed Domestic Chaplain to his Majesty.

Lieut. Sampson Sladen's appointment as Chief of the London Fire Brigade came as a surprise, even to himself, as the first name recommended by the General Purposes Committee was that of Commander Cowper, R.N.

since 1903 has controlled the Northern Division.

Sir James A. Jacoby, M.P., whose death took place last week, had represented Mid-Derbyshire as a Liberal since 1885.

He was returned at six elections, and at the last (in 1906) obtained the fine majority of 3590. He was a Home Ruler, and a supporter of Local Option and the reform of the House of Lords, but he did not join much in debates. Since 1906 he had been Chairman of the Kitchen Committee of the House of Commons, being known familiarly among his friends as "Minister of the Interior." He was a Nottingham man by birth, and always took a great interest in his native city, of which he was formerly Sheriff.

Something of an innovation has been introduced into the election for the City shrievalty, inasmuch as the two Sheriffs chosen—Captain Ralph Slazenger and Mr. James Roll—are neither of them Aldermen, though both are members of the Common Council. The third candidate, Alderman Johnston, withdrew from the contest owing to the illness of his wife. The election took place, according to custom, on Midsummer Day. Mr. James Roll, who represents Bridge Ward on the Council, has been for eighteen years Chairman

of the Pearl Life Assurance Company, and is also a Liveryman of several City Companies. He has had an interesting career, having worked his way up to his present high position from the time when, in 1861, he came up to London, the son of a Norfolk farmer, to take a clerkship in an insurance office. Captain Slazenger, the other new Sheriff, is head of that well-known lawn-tennis firm, Messrs. Slazenger and Sons, of Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C., and Woolwich. He is a member of the Spectacle-Makers Company, and represents Dowgate on the City Council.

Professor Joseph Larmor, whose name occurred among the knight-hoods in the List of Birthday Honours, has been since 1903 Lucasian Professor of Mathematics at Cambridge, and is also Secretary of the Royal Society. He is an Irishman, of County Antrim, and received his school education in Belfast, migrating thence to St. John's College, Cambridge. He was Professor of Natural Philosophy at Queen's College, Galway, from 1880 to 1885, and then returned to Cambridge as University Lecturer until his appointment to the Professorship.

## The Evolution of the Air-Ship.

(See Supplement.)

Our Supplement this week, on the evolution of the air-ship from the seventeenth to the twentieth century, will bring home to many, who have perhaps not realised the fact before, how persistent and how progressive have been the efforts of Science during that time to effect the conquest of the air. It is only during the last few years that the subject of aviation has come permanently to the front as a matter of general interest and national importance. Before that it claimed public attention only locally and intermittently. Now the leading nations have embarked upon a career of rivalry in air-ship building, whose results in the future may be of vital importance. It is a friendly rivalry at present, but the

[Continued overleaf.]

THE RT. HON. HERBERT L. SAMUEL, M.P.,  
Appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of  
Lancaster.

rendered a change in the Cabinet necessary, his place has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Herbert Samuel. Lord Fitzmaurice is a younger brother of Lord Lansdowne, and was created a Baron in 1906. For sixteen years (1869 to 1885) he sat for the Calne Division of Wiltshire, and for the Cricklade Division for seven years (1898 to 1905). He has twice held the post of Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Mr. Herbert Samuel has met with rapid promotion since he first entered Parliament, in 1902, as Member for the Cleveland Division of Yorkshire. He was only thirty-two when he became Under-Secretary to the Home Office four years ago, and he is said to have since declined an offer of promotion, in order to remain in that department until the Children Act, of which he had charge in the House of Commons, became law. He was educated at University College School, and Balliol, Oxford. Another Ministerial change has been necessitated by the resignation, also on account of ill-health, of the Right Hon. T. R. Buchanan as Under-Secretary of State for India. Mr. Buchanan has sat for the East Division of Perthshire since 1903, and before that represented Edinburgh, West Edinburgh, and Aberdeenshire. In 1905 he became Financial Secretary to the War Office, a post which

he held for three years, until his appointment to the India Office. Last year he was made a Privy Counsellor. Like Mr. Herbert Samuel, he is a Balliol man. When at Oxford he won the Stanhope Prize and a Fellowship at All Souls. The Master of Elibank (the Hon. Alexander W. C. O. Murray), who has been appointed Under-Secretary for India, holds his somewhat unusual title as eldest son of Baron Elibank. In 1905 he became Controller of the



CAPTAIN RALPH SLAZENGER,  
Elected Sheriff of the City of London.

Household, and at the General Election in the following year he was returned for Peebles and Selkirk. He has acted since as Scottish Liberal Whip. In 1893 he was private secretary to the Governor of the Leeward Isles, and was, later, assistant private secretary to Lord Ripon and to Mr. Sydney Buxton.

In the splendid new buildings of the Victoria and Albert Museum, which were opened by the King last Saturday, Sir Aston Webb has added one more to his long list of architectural successes. His labours have been rewarded by the dignity of a C.B. conferred by his Majesty in connection with the opening ceremony. Among the most recent and notable of Sir Aston Webb's previous works are the surroundings of the Victoria Memorial before Buckingham Palace, the new Government Buildings at the east end of the Mall, and (in collaboration with Mr. E. Ingress Bell), Birmingham University and Christ's College, Horsham.

Ever since he became a Minor Canon of St. George's, Windsor, and Priest-in-Ordinary to Queen Victoria, after serving curacies at Marlow and Hornsey, Canon Edgar Sheppard has ministered to the spiritual needs of royalty. He was successively Chaplain to the late Duchess of Cambridge, Sub-Almoner and Chaplain-in-



THE REV. CANON EDGAR SHEPPARD, D.D.,  
Appointed Domestic Chaplain to his Majesty  
the King.

Mr. Gamble, the Second Officer of the Brigade, was passed over, owing, it is said, to a memorial on his

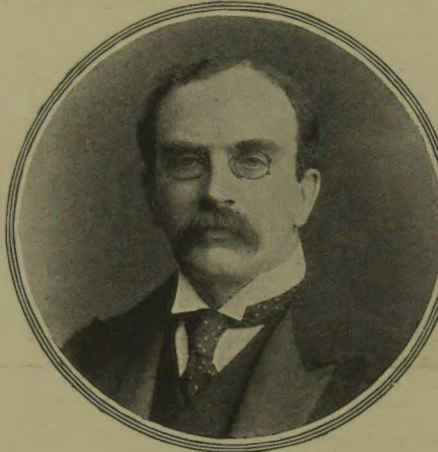


LIEUTENANT SAMPSON SLADEN, R.N.,  
Appointed Chief Officer of the London Fire Brigade.

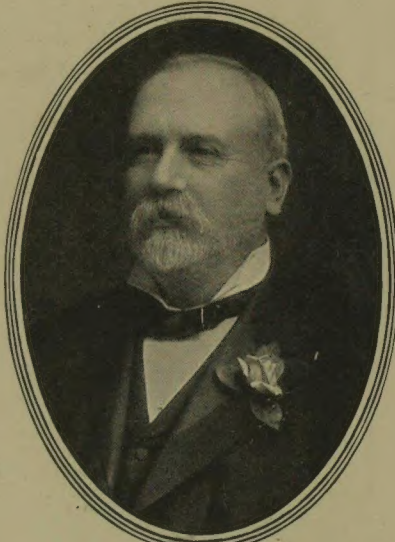
behalf, but without his knowledge, being submitted by the Brigade, which was thought a dangerous precedent. Lieut. Sampson Sladen is forty, and served seventeen years in the Navy. He joined the Brigade in 1899, and



SIR ASTON WEBB, R.A., C.B.,  
Architect of the Victoria and Albert Museum.



SIR JOSEPH LARMOR, F.R.S., LL.D., ETC.,  
Secretary of the Royal Society—Knighthood.



MR. JAMES ROLL,  
Elected Sheriff of the City of London.



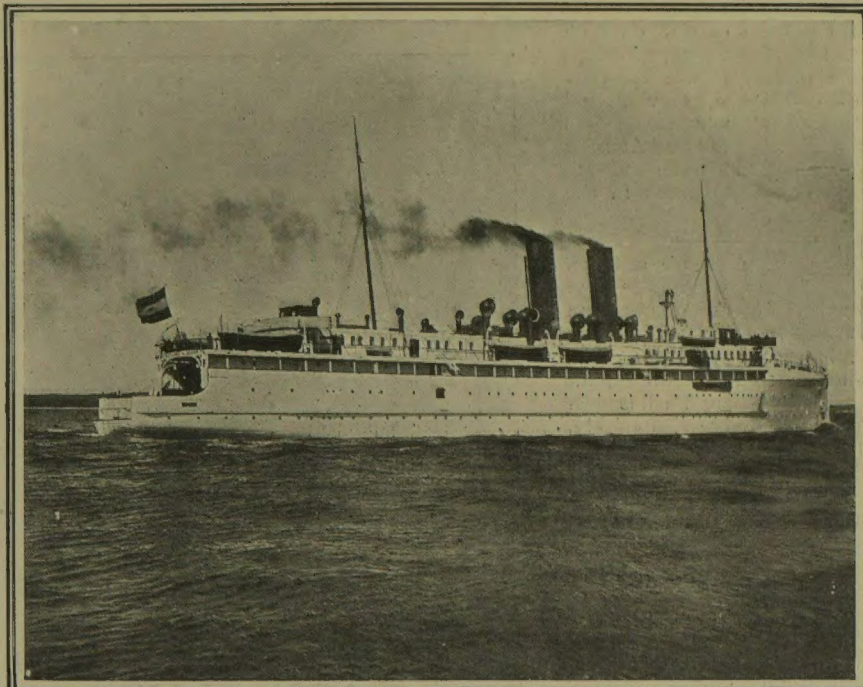
## THE SHIPS OF THE SEAS; AND THE SHIPS OF THE SKIES.



Photo, Topical.

A £3000 WAR-SHIP DESTROYER THAT IS STEERED BY "WIRELESS":  
THE GABET TORPEDO-CRAFT.

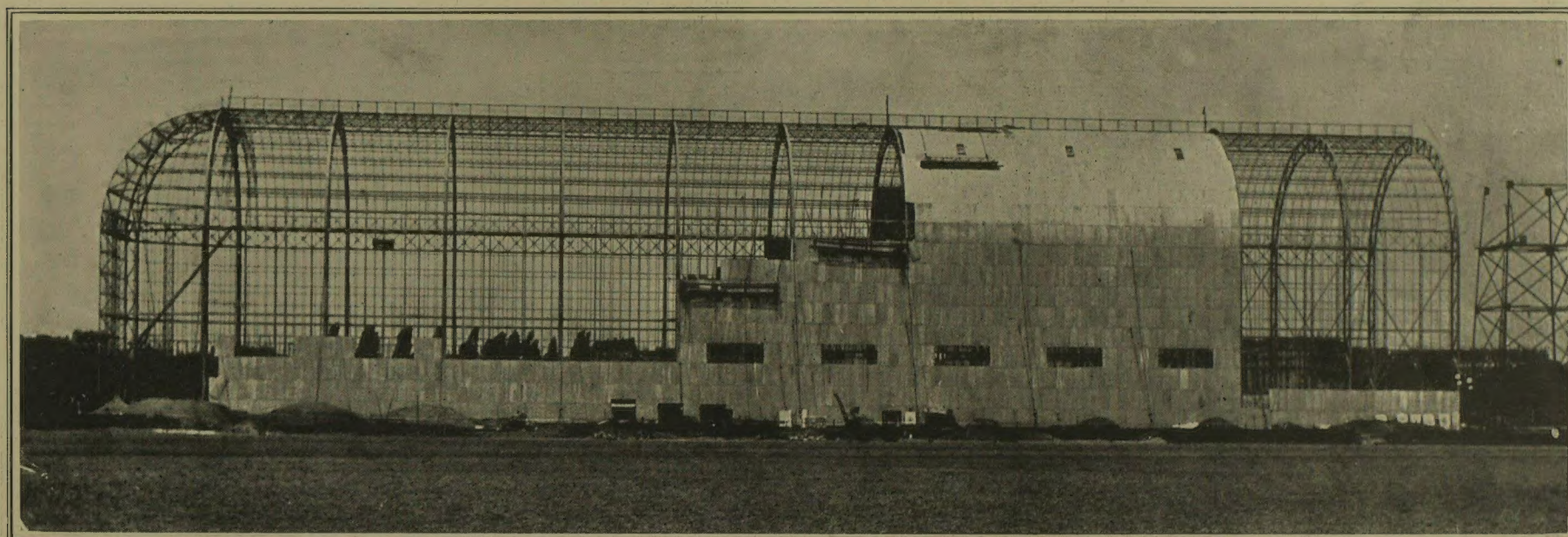
This remarkable torpedo-craft is steered by "wireless," or, to use more scientific language, by means of Hertzian waves. The inventor claims that it can be steered with absolute accuracy for a distance of seven kilometres (about four miles and three-quarters). Lamps are fixed to the small masts, that the operator may be able to watch the vessel's progress from his station on board ship or on shore. Each of the torpedo-craft costs £3000; thus the new engine of warfare is, perhaps, the most expensive thing of its kind in the world; for it is designed to explode on striking its quarry, and perishes with the vessel it destroys.



Photo, Trampus.

A SHIP THAT IS TO CARRY TRAINS OVER SIXTY-FIVE MILES OF OPEN  
SEA: THE TRAIN-FERRY "DEUTSCHLAND."

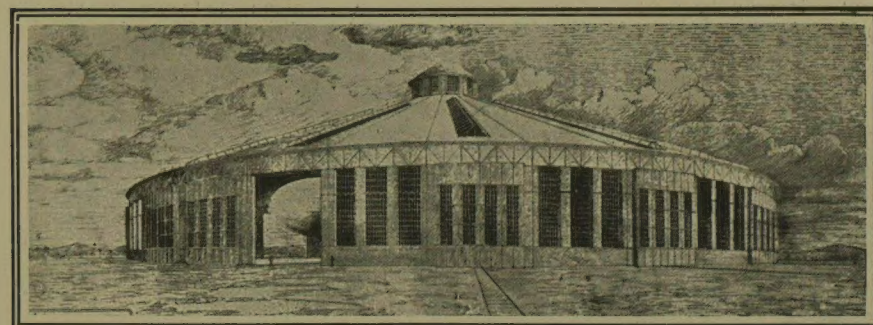
The "Deutschland" is one of the four British-built train-ferries that are to carry trains between Sassnitz in Germany and Trelleborg in Sweden, a distance of sixty-five miles. The train that is to be conveyed across the sea will enter the after end of the vessel from a specially constructed landing-stage, and will be disembarked on to a similar landing-stage. A complete train of from eight to ten coaches can be carried. The service is to be inaugurated on the 6th of this month, it is expected, in the presence of the Kaiser and the King of Sweden.



Photo, Illustrations Bureau.

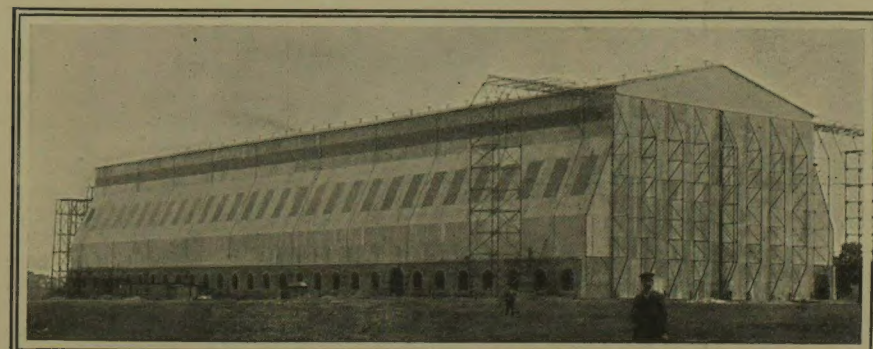
A SIGHT ENGLAND IS TO SEE BEFORE LONG: A SHED FOR A DIRIGIBLE BALLOON UNDER CONSTRUCTION, NEAR PARIS.

Already the building of the great shed in which the "Clément-Bayard II." will be housed while it is in this country has begun. The frame is being made in sections, and by the end of this month will be ready for delivery at the spot chosen as the site for the "garage." The building itself is to contain 400 tons of wrought-steel work and 65 tons of corrugated iron. There will be no door at the approach end; the wind and the rain will be kept out by means of sail-cloths.



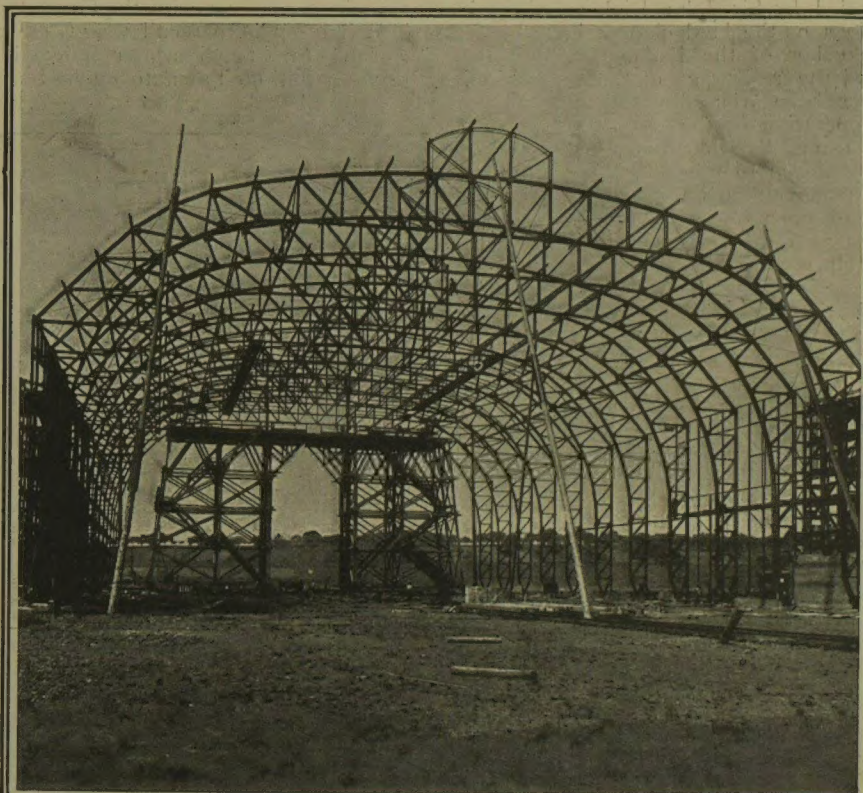
Photo, Fuchs.

AS IT MAY BE IN GERMANY: A ROUND "HALL" FOR A "ZEPPELIN."  
It is suggested that a hall of this form shall be made for the housing of "Zeppelins," those great rigid dirigible balloons to which Germany is pinning so much faith.



Photo, Reclam.

THE HOME OF "ZEPPELIN I": THE NEWLY BUILT AIR-SHIP SHED ON  
THE MILITARY EXERCISE-GROUND AT FRESCATI, NEAR METZ.



Photo, Parks.

THE BUILDING OF A SHELTER FOR ONE OF GERMANY'S GREAT WAR-SHIPS OF THE AIR: CONSTRUCTING A "GARAGE" FOR A "ZEPPELIN"



experiments that are now being made are mostly inspired by military motives, and who knows how soon that disquieting vision of Tennyson's, of "airy navies grappling in the central blue," may be an accomplished fact? The matter is of universal interest, for the annexation of the air as a sphere of hostilities would of necessity bring the ordinary civilian more within range of an enemy than in the case of war on land or water. Doubtless, also, air-ships will come into wide use for purposes of commerce, travel, and exploration. What comparisons will readers of *The Illustrated London News* of July 3, 2009, be able to make with our Supplement in the present Number?

**Parliament.** The House of Commons has been mildly excited by the changes in the Government. Everyone admits that Mr. Herbert Samuel deserved his promotion to the Cabinet, for he is a most excellent Parliamentarian—diligent, discreet, capable, and well informed. Mr. Buchanan will be missed from the Treasury Bench, where he showed remarkable knowledge of Indian affairs, and dealt faithfully with troublesome friends, and there will be general curiosity to see how his successor, the Master of Elibank, comports himself as an Under-Secretary. Hitherto, the Master has been seen chiefly in the Lobby, exercising the function of a Whip with much suavity and persuasiveness. Members of both Houses have heard with sincere regret of the illness of Lord Fitzmaurice, whose adhesion to the Liberal Party has been highly appreciated, and whose knowledge both of foreign affairs and of local administration has been of value to the Government. The Commons continue to plod along with the Finance Bill, the clause imposing an increment duty on land being again discussed this week. It has been criticised in the closest, most searching manner by Unionists intimately acquainted with the subject, and

#### The Cretan Question.

It is not unlikely that the Cretan question will before long be again occupying a prominent position in European politics. The withdrawal, early in this month, of the International troops has for some time been uneasily awaited as a probable occasion for renewed disturbances. Turkey, of course, would like to see her rule over

Commissioner has been recognised, and the militia and gendarmerie are controlled by Greek officers.

#### Prince Bülow's impending Resignation.

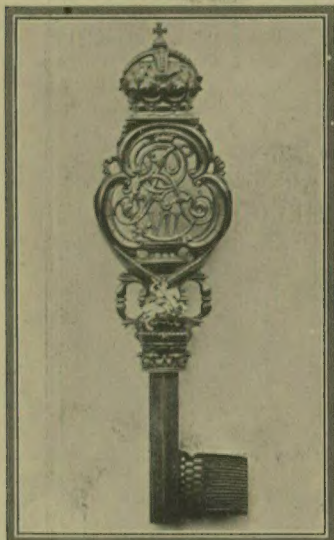
Prince Bülow's repeated attempts to resign his office as Chancellor of the German Empire, hitherto postponed at the wish of the Kaiser, appear to be now within measurable distance of being successful. The matter has led to considerable discussion, in the German Press, of Prince Bülow's personality, and of his career and policy as Chancellor. In some quarters the decline of his power is dated from the occasion when it became his unpleasant duty, as representing an offended nation, to remonstrate with his Sovereign on the subject of the latter's indiscreet impulsiveness of speech. That must have been an extremely awkward duty to perform, and it is pointed out by some of the German papers that monarchs do not readily forget or forgive a humiliation. Prince Bülow's recent audience of the Kaiser on board the Imperial yacht at Kiel, when he requested to be allowed to tender his immediate resignation, is regarded as a direct result, and almost as an answer, to that previous uncomfortable interview in the palace at Potsdam. Other writers suggest that a stronger man might have used the popular outcry against the Emperor to his own advantage, and, by placing himself at the head of the malcontent middle classes, might have thus established himself in an even more powerful position than before. But Prince Bülow—urbane, astute, and witty as he is—was not sufficiently aggressive or ambitious to take this opportunity.

**Crisis in the Coal Trade.** On the 1st of this month the Mines (Eight Hours) Act came into operation, and with it has arrived what may prove to be a very serious crisis in the

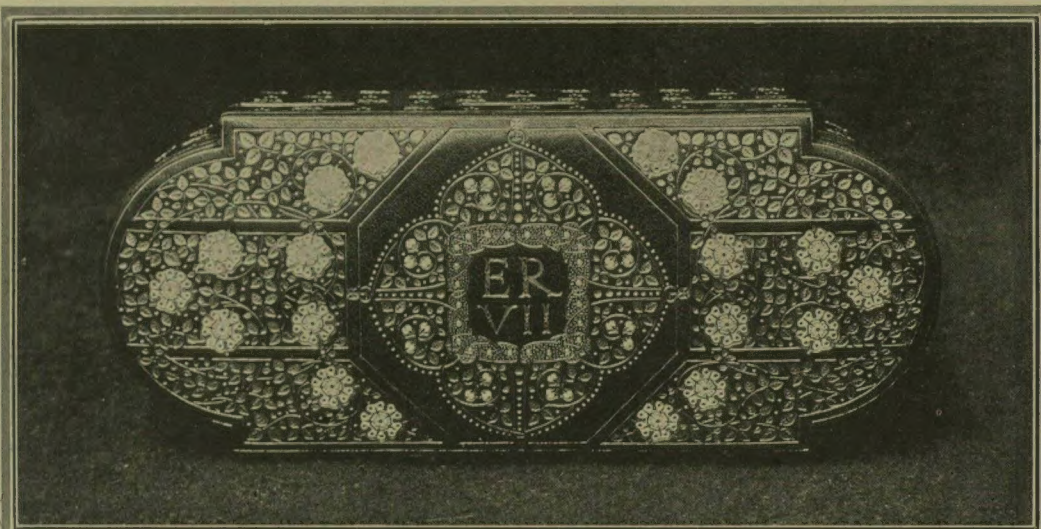


A ROYAL SALUTE, QUEEN VICTORIA OF SWEDEN VISITING HER REGIMENT, THE FUSILIERS (REGIMENT NO. 34), AT STETTIN.

the island re-established; but the four protecting Powers (Great Britain, Russia, France, and Italy) are said to have recently informed the Porte that there could be no alteration in that direction of the present state of things. The Porte, on the other hand, complains that large quantities of arms and ammunition have been conveyed from Greece into Crete, and there is

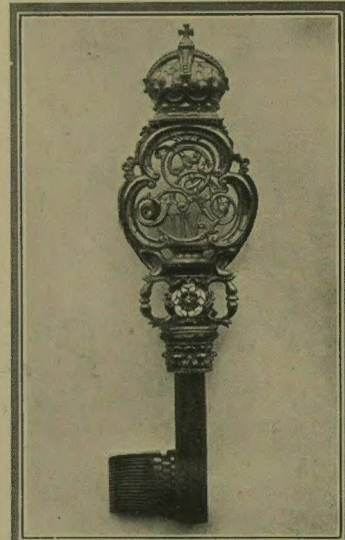


PRESENTED TO THE KING ON THE OCCASION OF THE OPENING OF THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM: THE KEY TO THE NATION'S NEW TREASURE-HOUSE—THE FRONT.



A BEAUTIFUL CASKET FOR A BEAUTIFUL OBJECT: THE CASE OF THE KEY PRESENTED TO THE KING AT THE OPENING OF THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM.

The case, which is of Niger morocco, is enriched with decoration from a design by Mr. Douglas Cockerell, in gold tooling and white inlay, executed by Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son at their Letchworth Bindery.

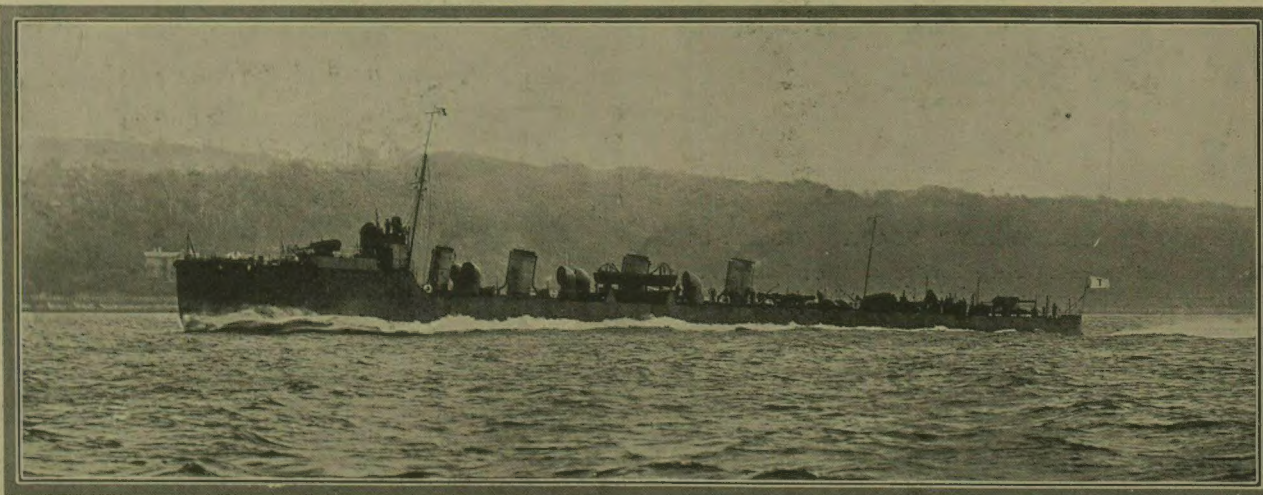


PRESENTED TO THE KING ON THE OCCASION OF THE OPENING OF THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM: THE KEY TO THE NATION'S NEW TREASURE-HOUSE—THE BACK.

they have received welcome support from a group of Liberals led by Sir John Dickson Poynder. Certain concessions on the land clauses have been promised by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but these have not weakened the resistance of the Opposition, and strong feeling has been aroused by the operation of the closure, especially when it was employed to prevent the moving of a number of amendments and to pass several words of the Bill without discussion. Meantime the Lords have very little legislative work, but have occasional dignified debates such as that raised by Lord Curzon of Kedleston on the military administration in India. There were some references by the ex-Viceroy and Lord Middleton to the changes in the time of the late Government which led to their disagreement, and Lord Curzon complained that the present rulers of the Empire were placing upon one man such a burden of control as nobody except a Napoleon could bear; but Lord Morley ridiculed the idea of a military autocracy, and said he had on two occasions overruled the decisions of Lord Kitchener, to whom he paid a splendid compliment.

a suspicion abroad in Turkey that this was done with the connivance of the Greek Government. It may be worth while to recall that Crete came under the protection of the four Powers mentioned above in 1898, and was constituted an autonomous State, under a High Commissioner

coal trade. The trouble originated in South Wales, where a dispute has arisen between masters and men as to certain conditions of employment. As a result, a conference of the Miners' Federation, representing practically every coal-field in the kingdom, was held this week in London, and a resolution was passed to the effect that, if the Welsh miners are locked out, a general stoppage of work in coal-mines should be declared throughout the country. The gravity of the situation is obvious, for should such an event as a national strike in the coal trade take place, the effect on trade and manufactures would naturally be disastrous. There is hardly any industry in which its results would not be felt. One point in dispute is the demand of coal-owners that the extra sixty hours of labour per annum allowed by the Act should be worked, and that the "double-shift system" should be introduced, or else that three men instead of two should be placed in each stall. The technical results need expert knowledge to understand, but the men consider that these methods would increase the dangers of their task.



THE NEWEST BRITISH DESTROYER, H.M.S. "NUBIAN."

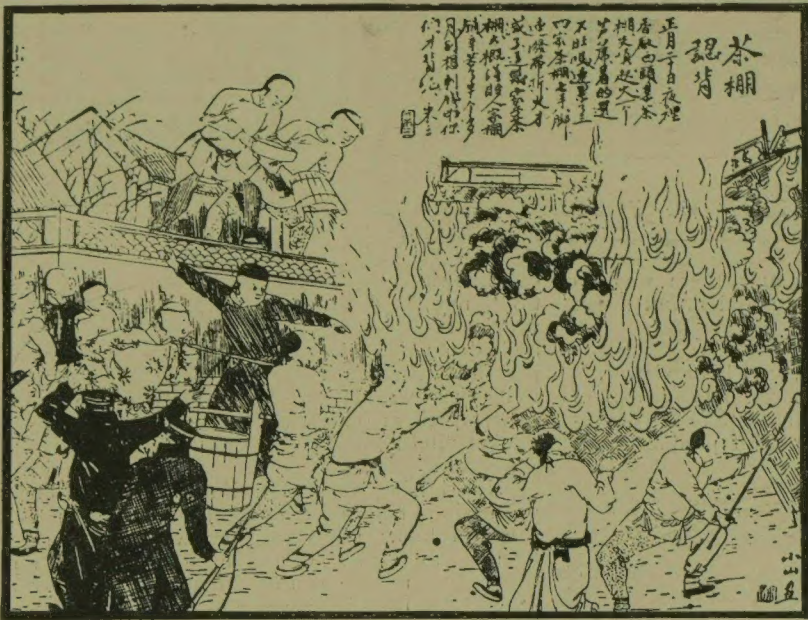
The new 33-knot destroyer "Nubian" completed her official speed-trials the other day, and has now returned to the yard of Messrs. John I. Thornycroft and Co., at Woolston, Southampton, for completion and commissioning. The contract speed was greatly exceeded during the trials, and it was proved that the consumption of oil fuel at full power was very low. Owing to her increased armament and other details, the "Nubian" displaces about 100 tons more than the first vessel of her kind, built by Messrs. Thornycroft (H.M.S. "Tartar"); but the speed she has attained is hardly less than that with which the "Tartar" is credited. She is electrically lighted, carries a powerful searchlight, and has a wireless-telegraphy installation.

of the Powers. It continued to be subject to the suzerainty of the Porte, but paid no tribute. Since 1906 the right of the King of Greece to propose the High

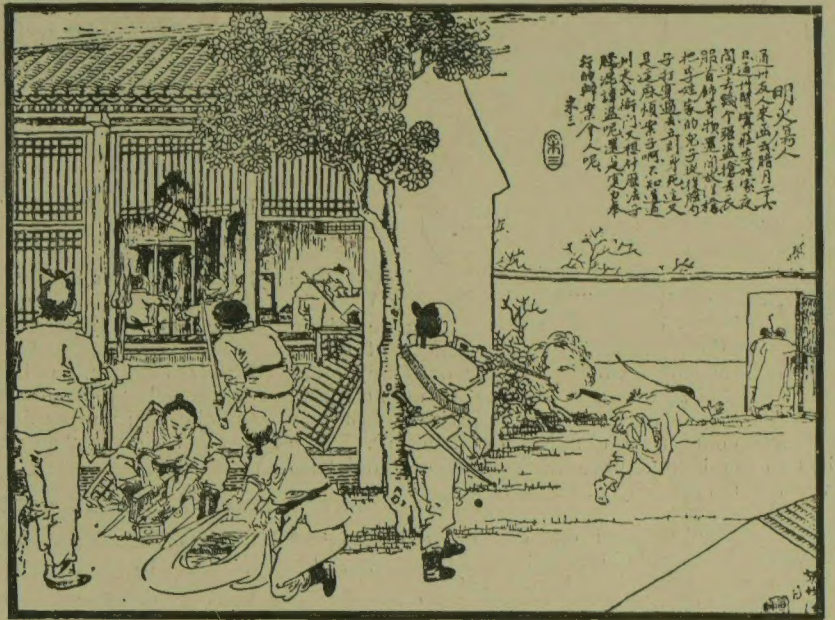


# A CHINESE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS": PICTORIAL JOURNALISM

AS PRACTISED IN THE FAR EAST (ILLUSTRATIONS FROM A CHINESE PAPER).



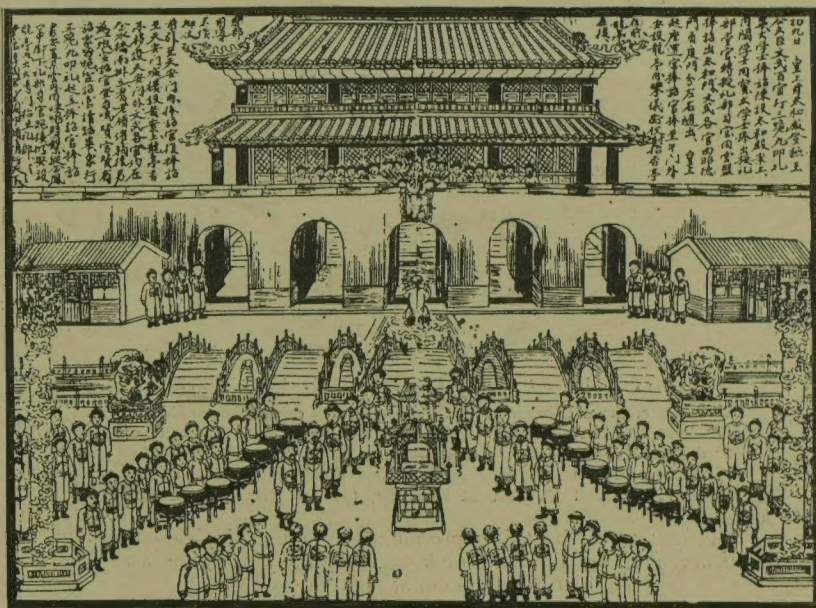
FIGHTING THE FLAMES WITH PRIMITIVE APPARATUS: A FIRE IN PEKING.



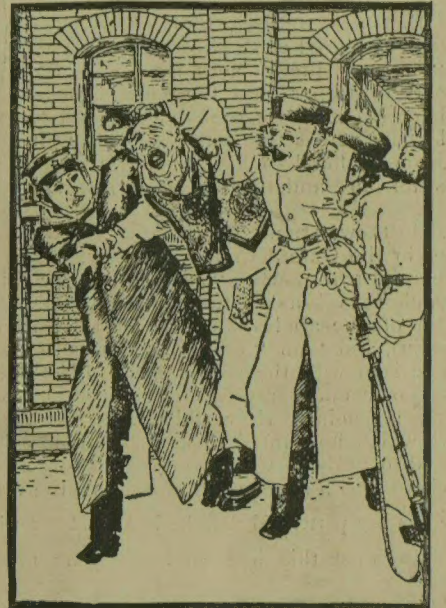
BURGLARS IN THE SUBURBS OF PEKING: THE THIEVES CAUGHT IN THE ACT.



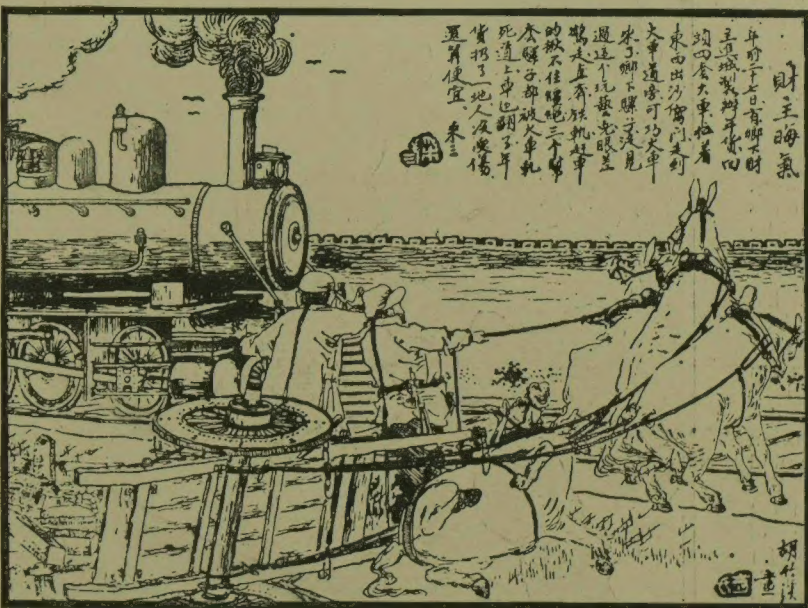
THE RESULT OF BREAKING THE LAW: ARRESTING A DELINQUENT.



THE ACCESSION OF THE NEW SOVEREIGN: THE PROCLAMATION BEFORE THE IMPERIAL PALACE.



DRUNK AND DISORDERLY: TAKEN UP BY THE POLICE.



DISASTER ON THE LINE: A RAILWAY ACCIDENT.



A CARTOON: "INTO WHOSE HANDS WILL THE CHINESE BALL FALL?"

China has long had her newspapers (indeed, there was a Chinese newspaper published in London in 1876), but the illustrated newspaper is comparatively new to her. Even her "Illustrated London News," the "Sing K'i T'ong Pao" ("Weekly Illustrated Review"), is in comparatively a rudimentary state, compared with its European contemporaries. It is said that there is considerable difficulty in the handling of illustrated newspapers in China, owing to the fact that the average Chinaman is interested in little that does not go on practically under his own eyes. There is also the question of transport to be considered. The paper, some of whose illustrations we reproduce, is published in Peking. It has but twelve thin sheets printed on one side only. It is written in the vulgar tongue in order that it may be popular. The cartoon shows, from left to right: France, Italy, England, Japan, China, Germany, America, Austria, and Russia.



# AT THE SIGN OF ST. PAUL'S



MRS. DORA SIGERSON SHORTER, whose "Collected Poems," with an Introduction by George Meredith, have been published by Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton.

(See Review on another Page.)

Photograph by L. Carwall Smith.

is the criticism of poetry! Most of us, in presence of a work of poetry or of any other art, know whether we like it or not, and could give our reasons, if pressed. But we are content with liking or disliking. The critic has to get behind his own impressions, and tries to convey the reason why of them to others.

Then his difficulties and our difficulties begin, and he, if conscientious, finds himself landed in metaphysics, where few are glad to follow him. Yet we ought to follow him, at least I am afraid that to do so is what conscience demands.

These pregnant reflections are caused by an excellent review in the *Athenæum* of Mr. Bradley's "Oxford Lectures on Poetry," which I purpose to read without delay. My own critical equipment is like that of the silent farmer, who, when apple dumplings appeared on the hospitable board, said—"Them's the jockeys for me." He did not go deeper into the metaphysical grounds of his æsthetic preferences; and I, when I come across the kind of poems that I like, am inclined to say: "Them's the jockeys for me, and there's an end on't."

Mr. Matthew Arnold, Mr. Bradley's predecessor in the Oxford Chair of Poetry, was not metaphysical. He "showed chiefly his results and conclusions" as to the nature of the pastry, the character of the apples and the sugar (brown is best, I maintain), and then "proceeded to assess the value—by comparison with the achievements of others—of the book or poem under review." He was unconsciously unfair at this point. He would take the feeblest lines of the work which he wanted to use as a foil to that which he wanted to praise. Comparing ballads with Homer he would choose, as a fair sample of ballads, the words—

When the porter did dine he had plenty of wine,  
and over against this he would set some monumental



## ANDREW LANG ON THE CRITICISM OF POETRY.

WHAT a delicate thing

line of Homer; not "they feasted and there was no stinting of the feast," or "they ate and drank sweet wine all day till sunset."

Mr Bradley, on the other hand, says his reviewer, is concerned "to appreciate not the claret, but the taste of the claret"; not the dumpling, but the taste of the dumpling. He gives "an analysis of the effect produced, not

cat, known to me, which attacked a pair of horses that drew a carriage past her kittens. These were long odds, but that puss would have gone for a diplodocus, which is (or rather was) as long as a cricket-pitch.

Not having read Mr. Burke on the Sublime, and possessing but a dim memory of Longinus on the same, I know not what they would have said to the sparrow and cat. But Homer went to a still more minute source for an exhibition of the sublime in courage—namely, to the common housefly, which cannot be driven by the strongest man from its pertinacious system of attack.

The historical method of dealing with poets is oddly illustrated by Hazlitt in his lecture concerning the *insouciant* Chaucer, who takes things as they are, and is no party man. Hazlitt told his misguided audience that "Chaucer was an active partisan, a religious reformer, and from the share he took in some disturbances on one occasion he was obliged to fly the country." Now nobody was less like the late Mr. Kensit or John Knox than Geoffrey Chaucer. What were these "disturbances" so congenial to the religious reformer? It is not even certain that Chaucer once thumped a Franciscan friar in Fleet Street, an action doubtless worthy of a reformer of religion.

"On his return, he was imprisoned, and made his peace with Government, it is said, by a discovery of his associates." By whom is it said? Who vouches for this absurd slander? "Fortitude does not appear to have been at any time the distinguishing virtue of poets." So the Gaelic proverb says, though there are such exceptions to the rule as Shelley and Scott. Where, however, got Hazlitt his stories? They are ignored by Chaucer's laborious biographers.



Photo. Halfpence.

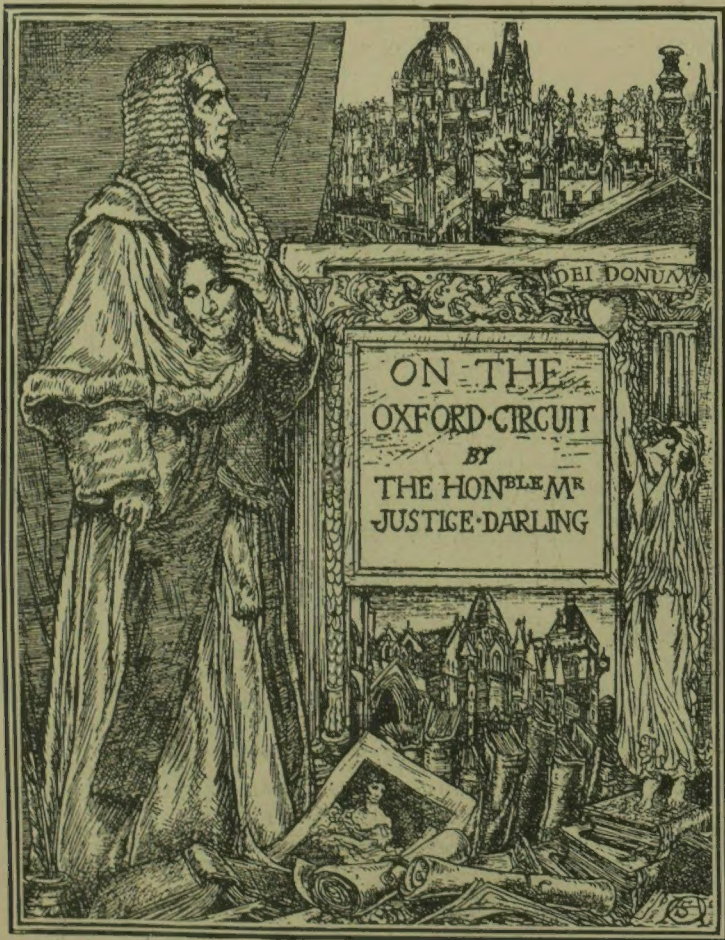
## A DISTINGUISHED FRENCH HISTORIAN: M. LENOTRE.

M. Lenotre, the well-known French historian, was one of the candidates for the seat in the Académie Française left vacant by the death of Victorien Sardou, and was third in the final ballot. The other candidates were M. Marcel Prévost, the novelist, who was elected; the philosopher, M. Boutroux; and M. Edouard Drumont, the Anti-Semite journalist.

a judgment of the thing producing the effect." This is a much more difficult task. It is easy to give an

historical account of the dumpling, to speak of the apple of Eden, and the pippin thrown by Discord into the assembly of the gods, to trace the history of agriculture up to the dough of the dumpling; to quote an epic on the sugar-cane, and pass on to beetroot and bounties, with a digression on Napoleon, to whom we owe these sources of colonial depression. It is also easy to compare apple-dumplings with apple-tarts, and to ask, in Mr. Arnold's manner, "How do you like apple-dumplings—cold?" But when the critic, on Mr. Bradley's method, asks, "What are the dim ideas working in our minds that make us feel the sensation of the sublime? Why is it that we are morally delighted by the exhibition that Shakespeare called Falstaff?" then we are concerned with the most delicate and fugitive of topics. Why do we prefer the exhibition called Falstaff to the exhibition called Panurge? Perhaps the answer is, "Because we are British, not French."

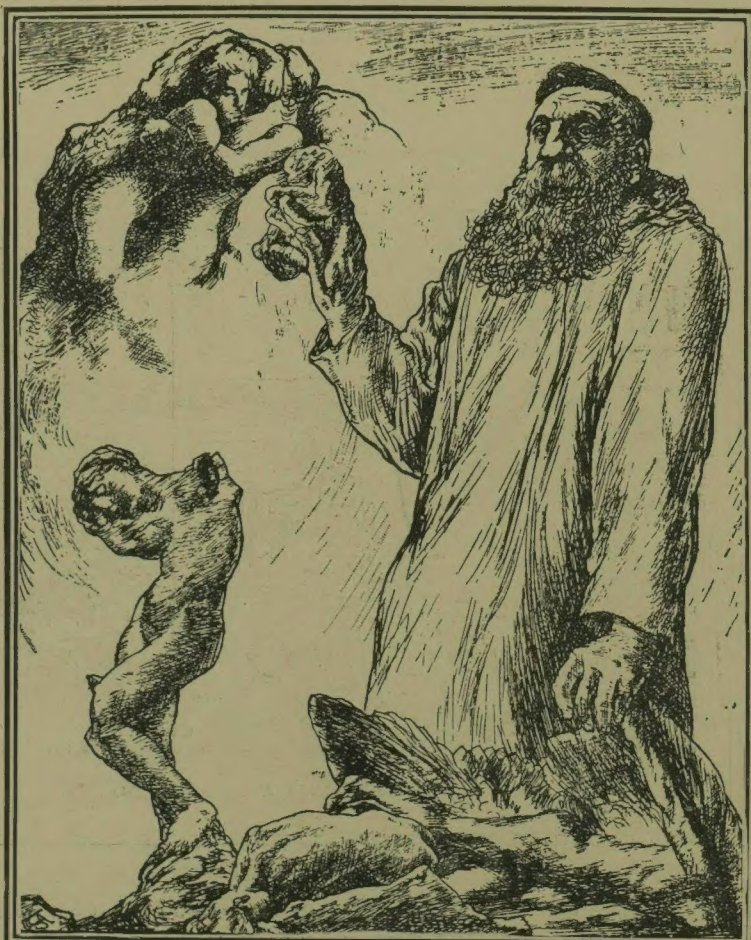
Mr. Bradley seems to have accomplished his all but impossible task with perfect success; not on the philistine lines of my brief remarks about national characters. But if (I follow his reviewer) you can get "an exhibition of the sublime" from the sparrow which, protecting its nestlings, flew at a dog, you get rather more from a



THE LAW AND THE LYRE: FRONTISPIECE TO MR. JUSTICE DARLING'S "ON THE OXFORD CIRCUIT."

Mr. Austin O. Spare, who has illustrated Mr. Justice Darling's book of poems, "On the Oxford Circuit and Other Verses" (Smith, Elder), symbolises in the frontispiece this somewhat unusual union of law and lyrics. Above are seen some of "the dreaming spires" of Oxford and below the "dusty purlieus of the law."

Reproduced from Mr. Justice Darling's "On the Oxford Circuit and Other Verses," illustrated by Austin O. Spare, by courtesy of the publishers, Messrs. Smith, Elder.  
(SEE REVIEW ON ANOTHER PAGE.)



THE SCULPTOR AND THE SONNET: AN ILLUSTRATION FROM MR. JUSTICE DARLING'S "ON THE OXFORD CIRCUIT," ETC.

"Rodin, whose eye beholds in clay concealed  
The prisoned spirits, whose controlling hand  
Frees them, to live, and leave the phantoms' land;  
Arresting shapes, enshrouded, half revealed."

Reproduced from Mr. Justice Darling's "On the Oxford Circuit and Other Verses," illustrated by Austin O. Spare, by courtesy of the publishers, Messrs. Smith, Elder.  
(SEE REVIEW ON ANOTHER PAGE.)



# THEIR GRACES: THE LEADERS OF BRITISH SOCIETY.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, G. C. WILMSHURST.



NO. VII.—THE DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE.

Before her marriage to the ninth Duke, which took place in 1892, her Grace was Lady Evelyn Emily Mary Fitzmaurice, daughter of the fifth Marquess of Lansdowne.

She has six children—two sons and four daughters.





SINGER OF THE CORSICAN VENDETTA SONG AT A SPECIAL PLAYHOUSE MATINÉE THIS WEEK: MME. PERELLI, A DESCENDANT OF THE BONAPARTES.

## ART NOTES.

FORD MADDOX BROWN, while he met with his share of the ridicule heaped upon the English Pre-Raphaelites, never achieved the popularity that later fell to the lot of some members of the group. No picture of his toured the Christian provinces, as did Mr. Holman Hunt's "Light of the World"; nor has he ever been flattered, like domesticated Rossetti, in photogravure and frames of fumed oak. Ruskin ignored him; and when Rossetti, writing to ask if he might become his pupil, called his pictures "glorious," Brown, thinking that the thing was a hoax, visited the address given upon the letter that he might chastise the writer. Such, at least, was Brown's anecdote; and a thick stick has sprung up in recapitulations of the tale to give it weight. Brown grew accustomed to the admirations of his own circle, always splendidly generous in praise; but he has escaped any very wide popularity, and recently his position as the recognised founder of the Pre-Raphaelite movement has been seriously assailed by Mr. Holman Hunt.

The pictures and drawings by Ford Maddox Brown at the Leicester Galleries do certainly possess the strength and seeming originality more proper to a leader than to a follower, and these qualities, combined with the fact that Rossetti was Brown's pupil, have naturally caused some confusion as to the beginnings of the school. Brown was never actually a member of the Brotherhood, and his training in its precepts seems to have begun while Rossetti was working at his side; one of the heads in "Christ Washing Peter's Feet," which contains portraits of Holman Hunt, D. G. Rossetti, his brother W. M., and F. G. Stephens, might very well have been painted by the younger man, and the drawing "Convalescent" is exceedingly like several of Rossetti's larger portrait-studies. In this collection may be found, too, the accepted characteristics of the earlier work of Holman Hunt and Millais: the eager, pouting lips; the crowding, glaring detail; the angular, prickly compositions; the anxious, fussy sunshine—all pointing to some rather dreary teaching. How puerile are the points scored in "Stages of Cruelty"! A little girl beats a dog; an elder girl smiles at a despairing lover; Hogarth could not have been more obvious, and he, at any rate, would not have painted Lear's eyes like the white of a hard-boiled egg, and Jacob's looking equally unwholesome, as Brown has done in other pictures where tragedy has made great demands upon his sense of dramatic expression.

It is to "Work," in spite of its well-defined ugliness, that we go for Ford Maddox Brown's greatest

success, unless "The Washing of the Feet" must assume that title. No canvas "illustrating all sorts of Carlylianisms," as, according to Rossetti, did "Work," can be a great picture in the accepted sense of the word. Giotto, certainly, was not concerned with propositions and problems regarding the social ordering of the world, and even if Madox Brown had been a greater thinker and a greater painter, "Work" would not have been entirely successful. Yet successful up



Photo, Savory.

## IN THE COSTLIEST AMERICAN THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE: MISS MAUDE ADAMS AS JOAN OF ARC.

Miss Maude Adams, the famous American actress, appeared the other day in the Stadium at Harvard University in an English version of Schiller's "Maid of Orleans." This performance, said to be the costliest ever given in America, was witnessed by some 16,000 people. Thirteen hundred took part in the play and spectacle.

to a point it is; the painter's extreme earnestness has carried his brush over all the jolting and rattling cobbles of his task. His picture is as unrestful as the parrot-room at the "Zoo," and one turns away from it with a feeling that one has heard Walt Whitman recited among the waxworks at Mme. Tussaud's. But, in spite of all this, Ford Maddox Brown must be respected: the exhibition at the Leicester Galleries commemorates a heroic earnestness, and if the hues of Pre-Raphaelitism are found too trying in the one room, in another the visitor may be refreshed by the gentle skies and seas of Boudin's canvases.

The recognition of Sir Hugh Lane's services to art, the artist, and the public has not been long delayed. His own unhesitating and immediate methods have been reflected in the manner in which his knighthood has been bestowed. A few years ago he had done nothing to deserve it, if deserts must always be measured in the scales of publicity; and Dublin had no modern pictures. That the Harcourt Street collection is now one of the most remarkable in the world is entirely owing to the extraordinary enterprise of a young man, who worked without much experience and without hope of reaping personal advantage. He bought pictures at Christie's because he liked them; it never seemed to matter very much to him if they fetched big prices or little, for he had the courage of his opinions. Moreover, he begged as well as bought. It was a fine art with him, and everybody, from Rodin to John, and back again, presented their works to furnish the shadowy gallery he had schemed for Dublin. And when the collection was made, Dublin, naturally suspicious of unnatural favours, proved reluctant.

But a city exists to be taken, and Sir Hugh captured his, and has set up his collection with no little triumph. There are still difficulties to be surmounted, but doubtless they will now evaporate before the smiling face of the Birthday Honour. Sir Hugh, by the way, figures in Mr. Orpen's humorous portrait-group now hanging in the Suffolk Street Galleries. E. M.

MOST POPULAR AT COVENT GARDEN: MME. DE LYS, WHO IT WAS ARRANGED SHOULD APPEAR IN "AIDA" ON THURSDAY LAST.

## MUSIC.

THE Handel-Mendelssohn Festival at the Crystal Palace has proved one of the most noteworthy of the great triennial celebrations associated with the house. When chorus and orchestra number more than four thousand, and the scene of their labours is the central transept of the Crystal Palace, it seems a little unreasonable to look for delicate effects—the picture is painted upon such a huge canvas that details may well be obscured. But the gradations that the massed choir has mastered have aroused enthusiasm that seems strangely out of place during the performance of sacred music. They were, however, a hearty and spontaneous tribute to the splendid work accomplished by Dr. Frederic Cowen, Mr. Walter Hedgecock, and those associated with them. The soloists, too, revealed to the fullest extent the genius for oratorio that is so essentially English.

Among concerts of more than ordinary interest given in the past few days, reference may be made to Kubelik's recital at the Queen's Hall, where the young player suggested that he is inclined now to rely less upon technique and more upon expression; and the pianoforte recital by Mr. Ioan Lloyd-Powell, a young Welsh pianist of considerable promise and no little achievement. Mr. Joseph Holbrooke has given an orchestral concert devoted entirely to his own compositions, Mr. Thomas Beecham's orchestra being engaged, and Mr. Beecham, Mr. Allen Gill and the composer sharing the conductor's desk. For reasons hard to understand, one of Beethoven's concertos was included in the programme, and played by Mr. Victor Benham. There can be no doubt about Mr. Holbrooke's cleverness, but his discrimination may be questioned. His inspired moments are delightful, but they are no more than oases in a desert of strange, uncouth noises, and, judging by his attitude towards his compositions, the sand and the oasis have an equal value in his eyes.

Miss Bessie Mark, who gave an orchestral concert at Bechstein's last week to make her first bow to a London public, has a soprano voice of wide range and rare quality. She is very young, and there are still a few faults in her production, but there is no doubt that sustained hard work will put her in the very front rank. She sang up to the E in alt. without the least difficulty, and has evidently made careful study of florid Italian arias. At her recital Madame Maria Carreras played Chopin's Concerto in E minor, proving herself to be an artist of the first class. Mr. René Ortmans conducted a small orchestra selected from the London Symphony players, and his programme included Mozart's beautiful overture to the "Nozze di Figaro" and the "Siegfried Idyll."



Photo, Bert.

Mlle. TAMARA KARSAVINA, OF THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL BALLET, WHO IS APPEARING AT THE LONDON COLISEUM. Mlle. Karsavina is première danseuse of the Imperial Theatre of St. Petersburg. She learnt dancing at the Imperial School in that city, and graduated with a diploma of the first degree.



Photo, Bert.

Mlle. MARIA BALDINA, OF THE IMPERIAL RUSSIAN BALLET, WHO IS APPEARING AT THE LONDON COLISEUM. Mlle. Baldina is one of the company of Russian dancers who are appearing at the Coliseum. She is a graduate of the Imperial School at St. Petersburg, and holds a diploma of the first degree.



## HAVILAND'S SERIES OF SHAKESPEAREAN CHARACTERS

(AS REPRESENTED BY OUR LEADING PLAYERS).



NO. III.—THE NEW ACTOR-KNIGHT: SIR HERBERT BEERBOHM TREE AS MALVOLIO.

No honour in the Birthday List was more popular than the knighthood bestowed upon Mr. Tree, our leading actor-manager, who has done so much at His Majesty's Theatre towards increasing the popular knowledge of Shakespeare's works. Sir Herbert was born in London in 1853, the second son of Julius Beerbohm, a London merchant, and was educated both in this country and in Germany. For some time, he was in his father's business; but later, having already acted as an amateur and taken the stage name of Tree, he made his first appearance on the professional stage at the Duke's Theatre, Holborn. This was in June 1876. His first great success was in the part of the Rev. Robert Spalding in "The Private Secretary," which he played in 1884.—[DRAWN BY FRANK HAVILAND.]



## CUPID GIVES A CONCERT FOR LA POMPADOUR AND A SHEPHERD LOUIS XV. MODES AND MODERN MANNERS AT A CHARITY FÊTE.



A CONCERT GIVEN FOR A GOOD CAUSE: IN THE

POMPADOUR THEATRE AT THE MIDSUMMER FAIR AND FÊTE.

One of the special features of the Fair and Fête which was given at Olympia in aid of the Great Ormond Street Hospital for Sick Children, and was visited by the Queen, was the Pompadour Theatre. In this was presented an entertainment which opened with a quint concert, by Captain Basil Hood, in which figured La Pompadour, Thalia, Cupid, Terpsichore, a Shepherd, a Gallant, and two dancing ladies. At the conclusion of this Prologue, Cupid was bidden to call "amateurs with songs and dances," and performances were given, to the great delight of the audience, by various talented amateurs and famous professionals, all of whom wore dresses of the Pompadour period. As to the Prologue itself: "Before the concert, came a Prologue gracefully written by Captain Basil Hood. The Pompadour (Mrs. Walter Rubens), looking very much like the lady of Boucher's portrait, entered, attended, at the back of the audience and proceeded

her chair under the stage. She addresses the audience. Of all the Muses invited only Thalia (Miss Gertrude Kingston) and Terpsichore (Miss Olive Eisdell) have come. The curtain is drawn back and they are discovered, and after exchanging compliments with the Pompadour invites her on to the stage, at the side of which she takes her seat. Cupid is called in to act as call-boy, and brings a Shepherd sighing for his Phyllis. Cupid with his dare converts the Pompadour into a substitute for the absent shepherdess, and Pompadour and Shepherd (Mr. Hubert Eisdell) sing together of love. . . The power of Cupid thus vindicated, the concert begins." Thus the "Morning Post." Before each item on the programme, Cupid appeared bearing aloft a card with the number of the turn, that the audience might make no mistake as to the identity of the performer.



## LITERATURE

## IVANHOE:—

## SECOND TO NONE.

"THE Story of the Household Cavalry: by Captain Sir George Arthur, Bart., late 2nd Life Guards (Constable), is a monumental work about those of our soldiers who, when in repose, might almost be mistaken for equestrian monuments; and who are at once the admiration of our nursemaids and the envy of surrounding nations. Such were some of the men who caused Marshal Bugeaud, one of Napoleon's generals in the Peninsula, to thank God that we had so few of them! In Sir George Arthur these panoplied giants have now found a historian worthy of their past achievements and their fame. His work has taken the form of a couple of well-got-up and profusely illustrated quartos the size of family Bibles. But, indeed, this elaborate chronicle is of the domestic kind, for the three regiments of Household Cavalry to which they are devoted—the 1st and 2nd Life

HEADS OF FAMOUS PUBLISHING HOUSES.—No. VIII.: MR. WILLIAM BLACKWOOD.  
Of the firm of Messrs. William Blackwood and Sons.

was not till the following year that they entered on the regimental existence which has continued unbroken down to the present day. They were the nucleus of that force of British Cavalry which now consists of thirty-one regiments of various kinds, and which has emblazoned on its standards some of the proudest "honours" in our military history. Owing to the fact that our Household Cavalry were mainly used for ceremonial purposes, they have never had quite the same opportunities of distinction in the field as the other members of our mounted arm; and yet, whenever called upon to exchange court life for camp life, they always showed, to quote the words of Napier, "with what a majesty the British soldier can fight." In fact, they could ever be just as warlike as they were magnificent, though the French General who beheld the brilliant folly of our Light Brigade at Balaclava declared that, while magnificent, it was not war. A very different impression must have been made on the mind of the French General commanding against us at Neerwinden, where our Life Guards rode into action under the eye of their Sovereign, Macaulay's hero, Dutch William. "Fraught with the greatest dramatic interest," says Sir George Arthur, "was this first meeting on any field between the French Life Guards and the English. That the English Life Guards . . . utterly defeated the finest cavalry of France is a fact established by the candid testimony of Saint Simon himself."

As they had evoked the applause of William III. at Neerwinden, so they were also to move the admiration of George II. at Dettingen—the last battlefield on which a British Sovereign commanded in person; and, according to the testimony of all, the King behaved with the greatest pluck, drawing his sword and daring the whole French army to come on. A trooper of the Life Guards, who was one of his Majesty's personal escort on the day of battle, wrote home that "he is certainly the bravest man I ever saw." "He certainly," writes Sir George Arthur, "contributed his fair share to the victory by the force of his example"; and after the battle he dined contentedly off a cold shoulder of mutton. Sir George himself now makes an equally comfortable meal off a cruel calumny about the conduct of the "Blues" at Dettingen, which got spread abroad in London owing to some malicious camp-babbler—a calumny which has now been relegated in the most convincing manner "to the limbo of clumsy and discredited libels."

The ranks of the Life Guards were for long only filled by gentlemen of birth, and even now that is the theory as well as the occasional allocation; but there had come a time when the old members of the corps declined to serve in it as remodelled in 1788, saying that it was "no longer composed of gentlemen, but of cheesemongers." Hence it is said that, at Waterloo, the officer commanding shouted out—"Come on, cheesemongers, charge!" which the Life Guards—otherwise known as "the Tin Bellies" and "the Patent Safeties"—did with such a will that there now ensued, according to Gronow, "the severest hand-to-hand fight in the memory of man." But not the very heaviest of the cuirassier chivalry of France could withstand the impetus of such men and such horses. After another long spell of purely ceremonial duties our Household Cavalry showed the splendid stuff of which they were made in the midnight charge of Kassassin,

preceding Tel-el-Kebir; in the Desert Column march from Korti to Metem-meh, when, as dismounted troops, they helped to repel the Arab rush on the devoted square at Abu Klea; and afterwards at Diamond Hill, and other battles of the Boer War. They have every reason to be as pleased with their present historian as the British people are proud of their exploits.



CAPTAIN ALEXANDER MCINNIS.

FROM AN OIL-PAINTING BY R. K. REINAGLE, R.A., PAINTED IN 1897, AND NOW IN THE ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

Captain Alexander McInnis retired from the 2nd Life Guards with the rank of Captain in 1814, and rejoined the same year as Cornet, in order to take part in the campaign in Belgium.

Guards and the Royal Horse Guards Blue, or, for short, "Blues"—may be said to constitute one family or clan of three stalwart tribes. Family histories bear about the same relation to the annals of a country as regimental histories do to the chronicle of our wars, and sometimes these private records are more illuminating than the general narrative of a Kinglake or a Napier. One comes upon most interesting tit-bits of personal character and adventure, though they have to be searched for in a maze of rather dry, official details—lists, catalogues, accounts, and other official documents. By their very nature, regimental histories are more adapted, perhaps, for special reference than for general reading; but these monumental tomes of Sir George Arthur must claim a very exceptional interest by reason of their dealing with regiments which have always been more or less in the immediate neighbourhood of the Sovereign, and thus their history brings us into close contact with the mainsprings of the monarchy and the centre of affairs.

Their origin goes back to the time when a number of exiled Cavaliers formed themselves into a mounted bodyguard for Charles II., when living at the Hague in waiting for the time when the King should enjoy his own again; and at the Restoration they helped to escort him from Dover to London. The day after the King's return they paraded in Hyde Park six hundred strong, "richly clothed and well mounted," though it



OFFICER, 2ND REGIMENT OF LIFE GUARDS, 1812.

In 1812 the Life Guards were with Wellington in the Peninsula. "The Brigade of Life Guards and Blues," writes Sir George Arthur, "embarked at Portsmouth early in November 1812, and after a very rough passage landed at Lisbon on the 23rd. . . . It was not until the 23rd May that the Brigade . . . joined the camp of the Allies near San Manoz." The battle of Vittoria was fought on June 21, 1813.

All illustrations reproduced from "The Story of the Household Cavalry," by Captain Sir George Arthur, Bart., late 2nd Life Guards. By courtesy of the publishers, Messrs. A. Constable and Co.



A TROOPER IN THE ROYAL REGIMENT OF HORSE, CIRCA 1684.

At the date to which this engraving belongs, Charles II. was King, and had just escaped assassination by the conspirators in the Rye House Plot. The Royal Regiment of Horse at this time had sometimes to patrol highways between London and Windsor.

From the illustrated edition of "The British Standing Army," by Colonel Clifford Walton.



## "RISE, SIR CECIL SMITH": THE DIRECTOR OF THE NEW MUSEUM HONoured.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, A. FORESTIER.



ROYAL RECOGNITION OF THE HEAD OF THE NEW MUSEUM: THE KING KNIGHTING MR. CECIL H. SMITH,  
DIRECTOR OF THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM.

After he had opened the Victoria and Albert Museum, the King went to the West Hall. There a number of those associated with the building and the management of the Museum were presented, and the Clerk of Works handed his Majesty an address on behalf of the artisans and craftsmen. Mr. Cecil H. Smith, the Director of the Museum, was then called forward and was knighted. Sir Aston Webb, the architect of the Museum, has been made a Companion of the Bath.



## RECEIVING THE KEY OF THE NATION'S NEW TREASURE-HOUSE: THE KING AT THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, CYRUS CUNEO.



THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

THE KING.

MR. HARCOURT.

THE QUEEN.

THE PRINCE OF WALES. PRINCESS VICTORIA.

THE KING OPENING THE £1,000,000 BUILDING THAT WAS BEGUN BY QUEEN VICTORIA: HIS MAJESTY RECEIVING THE KEY OF THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM FROM MR. LEWIS HARCOURT, FIRST COMMISSIONER OF WORKS.

The Victoria and Albert Museum, the foundation-stone of which was laid by Queen Victoria in 1869, was opened by the King on Saturday last. His Majesty, who was accompanied by the Queen and Princess Victoria, went in state to the Museum, and was met on his arrival by, amongst others, the Prince and Princess of Wales and Princess Mary, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll),

and the Duchess of Albany. Mr. Runciman, President of the Board of Education, having read an address, the King replied, declaring that it was a great pleasure to him to open the buildings containing the Museum. The Archbishop of Canterbury then read a collect, the Lord's Prayer, and a Benediction. Next the King accepted the key of the building from Mr. Harcourt, the First Commissioner of Works, and declared the Museum open.



# OUR NEW TREASURE-HOUSE: THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY CLARKE AND HYDE



1. THE EAST SIDE OF THE VESTIBULE FROM WITHIN, SHOWING THE MEDALLIONS OF QUEEN VICTORIA AND THE PRINCE CONSORT.  
3. THE LONG GALLERY ON THE FIRST FLOOR, DEVOTED TO AN EXHIBITION OF WOVEN FABRICS, DAMASKS, AND PRINTED TEXTILES.

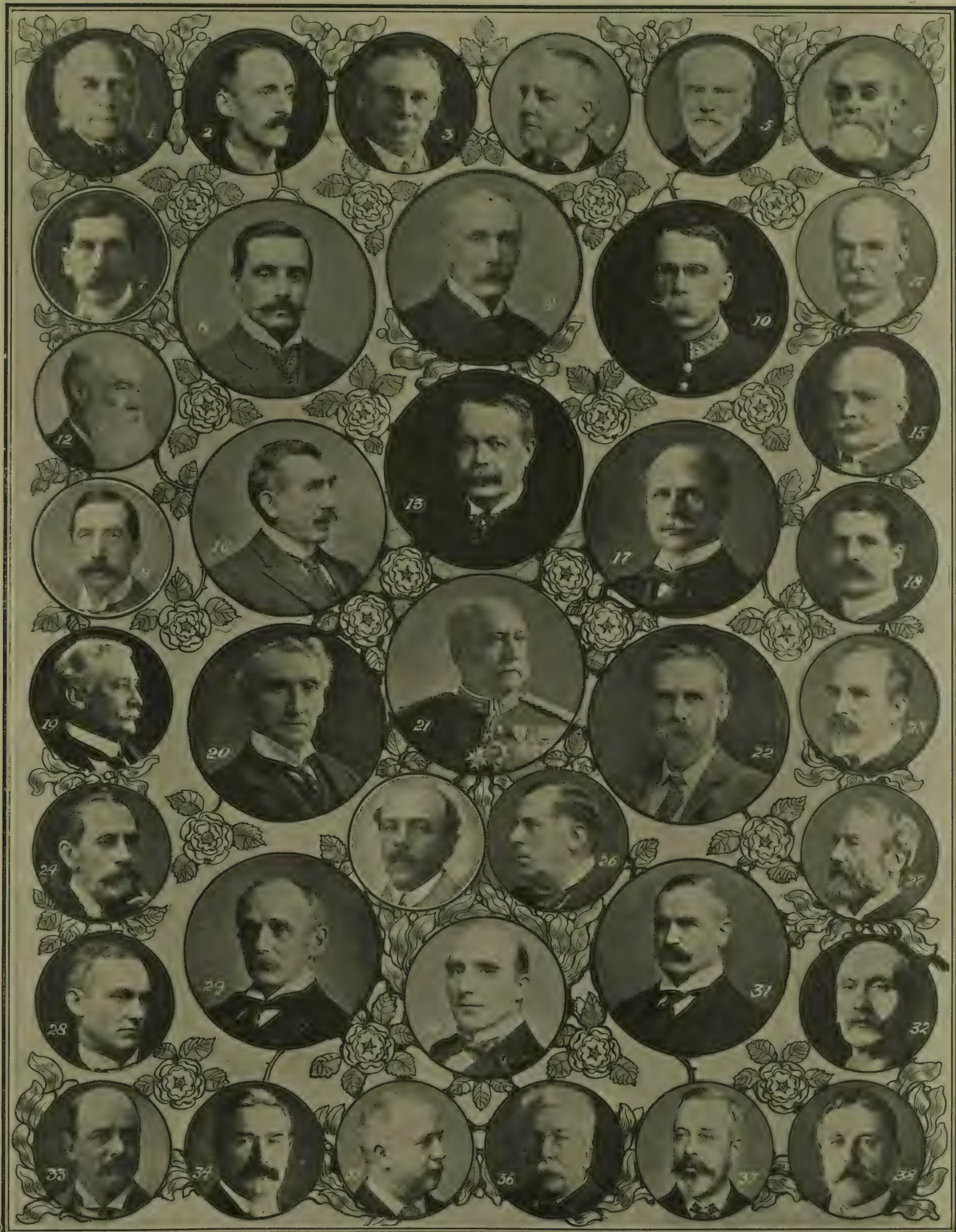
2. THE EAST CENTRAL (TAPESTRY) COURT, WITH FINE NETHERLANDS TAPESTRY ON THE WALLS, AND RENAISSANCE FURNITURE.  
4. IN THE CERAMIC SECTION, SHOWING THE ROOM DEVOTED TO FRENCH, DUTCH, ENGLISH, AND GERMAN EARTHENWARE.

To quote from the introduction to the guide to the Victoria and Albert Museum, "The primary object of the founders of the Museum was to provide models for, and otherwise to aid the improvement of such manufactures and crafts as are associated with decorative design: in other words, to assist craftsmen and others to study the methods, processes, and taste which have governed the arts and crafts of past ages. The question of classification, which might best serve this purpose, has always been a difficult one; but the balance of expert opinion has generally been in favour of grouping by industries, on the grounds that students would thus obtain greater facilities for their researches. With this view, the collection has been arranged under the following general Departments: Wood-work, Furniture, and Leather; Metal-work; Textiles; Architecture and Sculpture; Engraving, Illustration, and Design; Library and Book-production; Paintings; Ceramics, Glass, and Enamels."



## THOSE WHOM THE KING DELIGHTETH TO HONOUR:

PROMINENT PEOPLE WHO FIGURED IN THE BIRTHDAY HONOURS' LIST.



1. SIR FRANCIS GALTON, F.R.S., D.C.L. (New Knight).
2. SIR HUGH LANE (New Knight).
3. SIR THOMAS E. THORPE, C.B., F.R.S. (New Knight).
4. SIR ROBERT H. I. PALGRAVE, F.R.S. (New Knight).
5. SIR EDWIN PEARCE (New Knight).
6. SIR F. J. CAMPBELL, LL.D. (New Knight).
7. SIR HUBERT HARRY LONGMAN BART. (New Baronet).
8. C. E. H. HOBHOUSE, Esq., P.C., M.P. (New Privy Councillor).
9. JOHN XAVIER MERRIMAN, Esq., P.C. (New P.C.).
10. WILLIAM F. BAILEY, C.B. (New P.C. in Ireland).
11. SIR CHARLES DAY ROSE, BART, M.P. (New Baronet).
12. SIR THOMAS FREEMAN FIRTH, BART. (New Baronet).
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14. SIR E. H. HOLDEN, BART., M.P. (New Baronet).

15. SIR JAMES WILLIAM SCOTT, BART. (New Baronet).
16. MICHAEL FINUCANE, Esq., P.C., C.S.I. (New Privy Councillor in Ireland).
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18. SIR T. T. LEYLAND SCARISBRICK, BART., M.P. (New Baronet).
19. SIR ARTHUR OSMOND-WILLIAMS, BART., M.P. (New Baronet).
20. THE HON. MR. JUSTICE WYLIE, P.C., G.C.B. (New Privy Councillor in Ireland).
21. SIR WILLIAM FRANCIS BUTLER, P.C., G.C.B. (New Privy Councillor in Ireland).
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24. SIR MERTON RUSSELL COTES (New Knight).

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27. SIR SAMUEL DILL, LL.D., LL.D. (New Knight).
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29. SIR MICHAEL HENRY LAKIN, BART. (New Baronet).
30. SIR ARTHUR WING PINERÓ (New Knight).
31. SIR ARCHIBALD WILLIAMSON, BART., M.P. (New Baronet).
32. SIR T. CARLAW MARTIN LL.D. (New Knight).
33. SIR WILLIAM E. B. PRIESTLEY, M.P. (New Knight).
34. SIR THOMAS ARTHUR BRAMSDON, M.P. (New Knight).
35. SIR MARK OLDROYD (New Knight).
36. SIR HENRY W. LUCY (New Knight).
37. SIR JOHN DUNCAN (New Knight).
38. SIR JAMES HENRY YOXALL, M.P. (New Knight).

Photographs Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 21, 23, 26, 28, 30, 34, 35, 36, 37, and 38 by Elliott and Fry; No. 2 by Beresford; Nos. 10 and 31 by Russell; No. 12 by Davey; No. 15 by Kay; No. 19 by Window and Grove; Nos. 20 and 27 by Lafayette, Dublin; No. 24 by Mieli; No. 25 by Jacquette; No. 29 by McNeill; No. 33 by Rosemont.



## SCIENCE AND NATURAL HISTORY



## SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

## EVOLUTION IN PRACTICE.

ASSUMING, what all naturalists to-day believe, that Nature produces the infinite diversity of life through variation, it has of late days been forcibly borne in upon the minds of biologists, and of the stockbreeder, the farmer, and the gardener as well, that it would be eminently desirable if the laws according to which animals and plants vary and increase in vigour, could be practically applied. For example, the evolution of a stock of plants, cereals especially, which should yield



Photo. W. S. Berridge, F.Z.S.

NEXT TO THE OKAPI, THE RAREST RUMINANT: THE TAKIN, NOW AT THE "ZOO."

The "Zoo" has just received and placed on exhibition this fine young takin. Next to the okapi, the takin is rarest and least known of the ruminants. It comes somewhere between goats and antelopes, and is probably most nearly allied to the serow. It is a native of the highlands of Tibet. This specimen is the only one that has reached London alive.

provision this of any Government, seeing that the work of the society adds largely to the prosperity of the land. The society devotes itself to the improvement of the grains which figure in commerce. It cultivates 10,715 acres of ground, and its latest yearly output amounted to 65,000 sacks of improved seeds. Agencies have been established outside the Swedish boundaries. Germany, as usual, has been quick to appreciate the relations of science to agricultural improvement, and Holland is following with the establishment of an allied society.

The object of the society is the cultivation of cereals by application of the laws of scientific selection and culture, so as to obtain new and better kinds of plants—finer in every way than the market offers. Dr. Hubrecht remarks that breeders of old did not always know what they were working with. The experimentation is naturally of difficult kind. The crossing of varieties and species of plants is an intricate matter, both as regards the results attained which do not always correspond to what is expected, and to the possibilities which nature offers in the way of evolving new and definite races of plants. Hence the need for long, careful, and laborious investigation, which at last is bearing fruit abundantly. In 1890 results were obtained in the form of certain well-marked variations from the common types. Then came the attempt to fix these variations, to elevate them from the mere rank of "sports," and to convert them into permanent varieties or "races." There was much confusion met with at first, because nature's limitations require to be studied carefully, and because it is not easy to discern where the boundary lines of evolution are placed. But, at last, one great truth dawned on the minds of the investigators—namely, that all the specimens which offered the best chance and prospect of being cultivated into new races were "the descendants of one single parent plant."

Here it would seem that, in place of a diffused tendency towards variation and towards evolution by the commingling of several stocks, there was a decided limitation of the varying powers. Instead

of experimenting with a variety of "sports," it was seen that the hope of the experimenters lay in the direction of dealing with elementary species whose characters were found to be capable of evolution in definite lines. Long research had to be undertaken to select the species which thus offered material for experiment. Some plants, as Dr. Hubrecht puts it, whether cultivated or wild, do not seem to be in a

mutating or changing mood. The point is to select the plants which are disposed to vary, and which, as the parent organisms, offer the most favour-



Photo. Blauvelt.

THE DUMPER THAT OVERTURNS A COAL-TRUCK EVERY TWO MINUTES: THE REMARKABLE MACHINE AT SEWALL'S POINT PIER EMPTYING A TRUCK.

This dumper can turn over and empty a coal-truck in under two minutes. It is at the coast terminus of the Virginian Railway, and is part of a construction that is one of the largest piers in the world.

more seeds and resist conditions unfavourable to growth, is an eminently desirable aim of the agriculturist. The production of races of other plants giving an increased amount of food-elements, thus multiplying the profits of the grower, and assisting in the economic developments of mankind, appear as notable results of the application of scientific principles to practical ends. Such experimentation is being daily carried out, and the reviving of Mendelism, among other ideas, has to be credited with largely influencing the making of the theory of evolution a guide to the successful artificial selection of animals and plants, and, incidentally, to proving the truth of that theory as a correct interpretation of Nature's mode of originating new species.

An interesting contribution to the knowledge of what evolution in practice is capable of accomplishing has been afforded by a communication from Professor A. A. W. Hubrecht, a Swedish scientist. His paper is published in the *Contemporary Review* for June, and forms a striking commentary on the fact that man, guided by a knowledge of Nature's own procedures, can mould the powers of plants towards his ends in this way of procuring greater fertility. In Sweden there was founded, twenty-three years ago, a society for seed-culture. Professor Hubrecht tells us this body is subsidised by the Government, and supported by other bodies. A wise



Photo. Ryron.

AN HOTEL IN WHICH YOU CAN BOOK ROOMS WHILE ON THE HIGH SEAS: THE WALDORF-ASTORIA, THE FIRST HOTEL TO BE FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

It is now possible for those crossing the Atlantic to communicate with the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, by means of wireless telegraphy, and so book rooms on land while they are on the high seas.

able conditions not only for variation but for preserving such variations and for breeding them true. It would, indeed, seem as if plants, and presumably animals as well, illustrated each two kinds of change. There is first individual variation, which is everywhere seen, which breeds "sports" that usually die out, and which is dependent probably upon outside conditions to a greater or less extent; while the second kind of variation may be called the "mutability" of the species. This last is illustrated by changes which appear without any apparent rhyme or reason, which often come suddenly, and which are hereditary—that is, are the consequences, probably, of the reappearance of ancestral characters.

It is on these latter traits in plant character that the Swedish experimenters are working, with the success already noted. The mutability, the tendency to reproduce hereditary characters, must be there, as Dr. Hubrecht remarks—not mere sportive departures from the parent type, but solid and enduring features which, from one cause or another, are liable to be called forth by the cultivator. In one case, a single wheat plant was discovered with strong straw and densely flowered ears. Under cultivation, this single specimen developed into a uniform patch of characteristic aspect—a new species, in fact, bred from the characteristic which had appeared in a single plant. ANDREW WILSON.



Photo. Grantham Bain.

AS USEFUL IN BATTLE AS WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY: TELEPHONING BY MEANS OF THE COLLINS WIRELESS SYSTEM BETWEEN JAPANESE WAR-SHIPS.



# COMEDIES OF COURTSHIP: ILLUSTRATING AN ASPECT OF DARWIN'S WORK.



## ANIMALS THAT WOULD A-WOOING GO: THEIR CURIOUS METHODS WHEN LOVE-MAKING.

The great gathering of men of science from all parts of the world, which the University of Cambridge summoned to do honour to her most distinguished son, Charles Darwin, naturally tended to re-awaken the public interest in his great work. Much of this concerns abstruse questions outside the experience of most people, but a great deal of it touched upon themes which appeal to us all. And not the least of these concerns the coloration of animals. Until he startled the world with his great theory, no one ever supposed that this coloration had any particular significance: we are now convinced that it has. The accompanying Illustrations will give a general idea at least of the results of his labours on the subject of the courtship of animals. He showed that during this critical period some win their way to success through the blandishments of ornaments, accompanied by weird dances and gestures, while with others battle, murder, and sudden death are the accompaniments of this phase of life. (See Article elsewhere in this Number.)



# THE COMFORTS OF THE ANCIENT EGYPTIAN: REMARKABLE DISCOVERIES BY THE BRITISH SCHOOL OF ARCHÆOLOGY IN EGYPT.



1. CAPITALS OF 50-FOOT PALM COLUMNS OF THE PALACE OF APRIES AT MEMPHIS (580 B.C.).
2. A LIMESTONE CAPITAL IN THE FORM OF BUDS OF THE ROSE-LOTUS. A FORM NEVER BEFORE FOUND. DISCOVERED IN THE TEMPLE OF KING PROTEUS (4300 B.C.).
3. THE STONE-PAVED AND LINED HALL OF THE PALACE OF APRIES, WHICH WAS LARGER THAN LAYARD'S PALACE OF NIMRUD (580 B.C.).
4. THE FRAMES OF WOODEN FOOTSTOOLS, WHICH ORIGINALLY HAD RUSH AND LINEN COVERS. FROM THE CEMETERY OF THEBES (1600 B.C.).
5. A JAR OF RED POTTERY IN A KNOTTED-STRING SLING. ONE OF TWELVE FOUND SLUNG FROM A STICK BY THE SIDE OF A COFFIN IN THE CEMETERY OF THEBES (1600 B.C.).

6. TWO MORE OF THE TWELVE JARS IN KNOTTED-STRING SLINGS FOUND IN THE CEMETERY OF THEBES (1600 B.C.).
7. GOLD ARMLETS, EARRINGS, A GREEN SCARAB, AND A GOLD NAIL USED AS A BUTTON. FOUND IN THE CEMETERY OF THEBES (1600 B.C.).
8. THE BREAST OF THE COFFIN UNEARTHED IN THE CEMETERY OF THEBES, SHOWING THE STICK AT ITS SIDE WITH THE JARS HANGING FROM IT (1600 B.C.).
9. SCALE ARMOUR OF STEEL AND BRONZE, A LARGE QUANTITY OF WHICH WAS FOUND ON THE FLOOR OF THE PALACE OF APRIES (580 B.C.).
10. A HORN, WITH AN IVORY SPOUT IN THE FORM OF A BIRD'S HEAD, FOR SPRINKLING SCENTED WATER. FROM THE CEMETERY OF THEBES (1600 B.C.).

11. A SOLID-SILVER FITTING WITH A GOLD FACE OF THE GODDESS HATHOR (WEIGHING A POUND), PROBABLY FROM THE SIDE OF THE ROYAL PALANQUIN. FROM THE PALACE OF APRIES (580 B.C.).
12. A RED-POTTERY JAR, IN A BAG OF KNOTTED STRING. ONE OF THE TWELVE FOUND BY THE SIDE OF A COFFIN IN THE CEMETERY OF THEBES (1600 B.C.).
13. A BASKET THAT CONTAINED TOILET ARTICLES.
14. A WOODEN STOOL, THE SEAT STRUNG WITH EIGHTEEN THREADS IN EACH HOLE. FROM THE CEMETERY OF THEBES (1600 B.C.).
15. A DISH OF DATES AND GRAPES AND CAKES OF BREAD. FOUND BY THE SIDE OF THE COFFIN IN THE CEMETERY OF THEBES (1600 B.C.).

We give on this page a number of photographs of items in the large collection just brought to London by the British School of Archæology in Egypt, which is to be exhibited at University College, Gower Street, from July 5th to the 31st. From the general public's point of view, the most interesting discovery was that of the mound of palaces at Memphis, and the clearing of the topmost palace, that of Apries, or Pharaoh Hophra, named by Jeremiah. About half of the Temple of King Proteus has been cleared. The greatest find at Thebes was an untouched burial, with a large quantity of funeral furniture and jewellery. Altogether, the discoveries illustrate in remarkable manner comforts of the ancient Egyptians, comforts that they enjoyed in life and took with them to the grave.—(PHOTOGRAPHS REPRODUCED BY COURTESY OF THE BRITISH SCHOOL OF ARCHÆOLOGY IN EGYPT. SEE ARTICLE ELSEWHERE IN THE NUMBER.)





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## LADIES' PAGE.

NOW that Cambridge University has given up issuing a "Wranglers' list"—that is to say, the practice of placing its most distinguished scholars in Mathematics in order of their merit in the examinations—it must not be forgotten that the old plan has had a highly beneficial effect on the intellectual status of women. It has proved for all time the power of the female brain to comprehend the most abstruse and abstract of all subjects of study. There has been one woman placed at Cambridge "above the Senior Wrangler," and another "equal to the sixth Wrangler," and quite a large number of other students of Newnham and of Girton have been found qualified for places somewhere on that roll of honour, "the Wranglers' list." The success of Mr. James Ramsay Butler in Classics is another point to notice about this year's Cambridge lists. Both his father and his mother have occupied the proud position in which this year the young student finds himself (bracketed)—"Senior Classic," at the head of the list. Mr. Butler had previously taken an unprecedented number of prizes and scholarships in classics; in short, nobody can stand against this brilliant student in the subjects in which he has received his hereditary gifts from both sides of his house. His success is the more interesting as an illustration of the importance of heredity because his mother's father and her uncles were distinguished classical scholars in their University day. Another instance of the value of hereditary ability on both sides had been previously given by the family of Professor Hudson, of King's College. His wife was one of the early students of Girton, and several of their children, both sons and daughters, took very high places in the Mathematical Honours lists. After all, it is common sense to expect this; and who can measure what our race has lost by the past system of holding women back from culture and high endeavour? If they may only "chronicle small beer," they will be very likely also only to "suckle fools."

Queen Alexandra has always had a very warm heart for children, and many have been her quiet visits, with her gracious hands filled with flowers and toys, to the Children's Hospital, for whose benefit a "Midsummer Fête" was opened at Olympia on the 23rd inst. by her Majesty. The Queen was accompanied, for the first time at a public function, by her eldest grand-daughter, Princess Alexandra of Fife, by whose entrance into society this season is signalled. The dresses of the ladies of the royal party were very harmonious, the Queen wearing her Ascot gown of violet-toned periwinkle-blue, Princess Victoria a delicate grey, and the youthful daughter of the Princess Royal a Nattier-blue and white striped æolienne with tucked net vest. The Queen again donned her new wide shoulder-wrap in scarf shape, and she had on also a white toque almost covered with shaded heliotrope. Her Majesty bought from every stall. In immediate attendance was the president of the fête, the



THE GRACE OF FRAGILITY.

A dress of heliotrope chiffon, which has over it a tunic coat of guipure lace with yoke and sleeves of finer lace. The straw hat is wreathed with flowers.

Countess of Pembroke, whose dress, in accordance with etiquette, had been chosen not to clash with that of the royal visitors; Lady Pembroke wore blue-grey satin charmeuse, with yoke and sleeves of old lace, and a white lace hat edged with blue satin and trimmed with roses in tones ranging from deep pink to cream. Innumerable Peeresses sold at the stalls, some in Louis XIV. costume, some wearing modern dress.

Parasols are rather at a discount this season, owing to the huge hats worn. No countenance needs more protection than a thoroughly fashionable (that is to say, a perfectly monstrous) chapeau will afford just now. Nevertheless, the parasol has its value, both as a screen and a background; and, to make it more attractive, the handle this season receives exceptional attention and decoration. The Queen usually patronises a handsome handle; a favourite one with herself of her possessions in that line is set with a large pink tourmaline, but the one carried at the Children's Fête was more splendid, being of tortoiseshell with a handsome monogram in diamonds upon it. Other up-to-date handles are made of carved gold, enamelled silver, curiously cut ivory (such as a white peacock with the tail lying half-spread along the handle and the "eyes" upon it set in emeralds), stained ivory (parrots in tropical hues, orchids, and roses I have seen thus simulated); and again, the pretty-coloured and rather costly stones, such as agate, malachite, and turquoise matrix, are used. The motor is responsible for the introduction of a tiny sunshade that turns sideways on the handle, like a sunflower on the top of its stalk; but this is not used except on the car, where it is most convenient, so easily held up in front of the face, and breaking the rush of the wind as well as warding off the sun. For ordinary carriage use and for walking, some people have adopted the Early Victorian shape, which has just been reintroduced. It is a very small parasol, frequently pagoda-topped, set on a handsome stick (it should be ivory) that folds in the middle by drawing down a runner that can be moved along the stick for the purpose. Another novelty of the season is a fringe edging the parasol; this is very graceful.

England's emblem, the rose, is one of the flowers that most graciously yield up their scent to make a toilet perfume; but to obtain a really exquisite rose-essence is not easy, as so many of the blossoms are needed for the delicious odour to be perfectly extracted. The Erasmic Company have now thoroughly succeeded: their new perfume, which they have named "The Red Rose of Lancaster," is simply exquisite; both the delicacy and the rich spiciness of the fragrance of a lovely crimson rose are most successfully captured in this new essence, and it is so refined and so delicately sweet that many ladies are sure to choose it for their distinctive scent. It is to be had from Harrod's Stores and all high-class chemists for half-a-crown upwards—the cut-glass-stoppered half-guinea bottle makes a noble present. FILOMENA.

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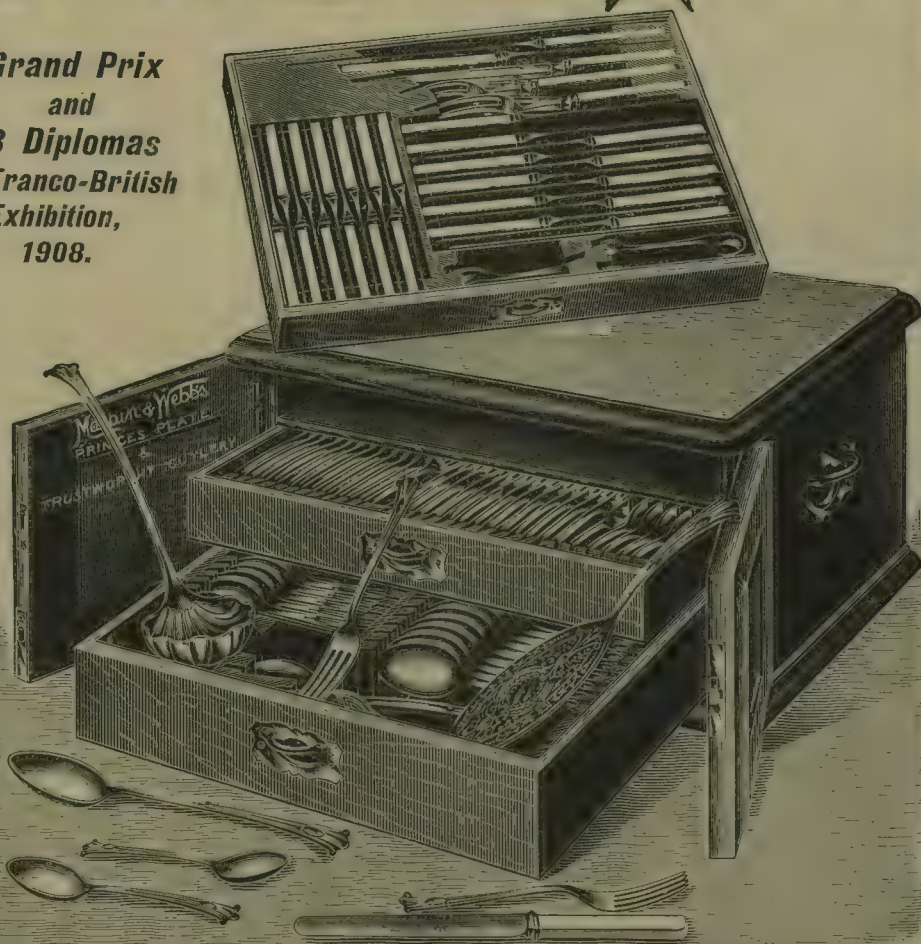
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### THE PALACE OF APRIES AT MEMPHIS.

(See Illustrations.)

THE British School of Archaeology in Egypt has again brought a large collection to London, after a most successful season of excavations. The result that will appeal to most people is the discovery of the mound of palaces at Memphis, and the clearing of the topmost palace, that of Apries, or Pharaoh Hophra, named by Jeremiah. This dates from about 580 B.C., and covers two acres. The whole plan has been cleared, taking away ten to fifteen feet of earth from over it, and leaving all the walls standing as they were last seen in the days of the Persians. The columns (Fig. 1) are 50 ft. high in one court and 40 ft. in the other. Many of the halls are thickly paved and lined with stone (Fig. 3), and in one of them the leaden tank for the drain still remained in place. The main prize was a splendid piece of silver and gold work (Fig. 11), which seems to have formed part of the fittings of the royal palanquin; this is unique, and remains in the Cairo Museum. Scale-armour was scarcely known from Egypt, but now large quantities of various sizes were found lying on the palace floors (Fig. 6). Many good bronze figures and other objects were also recovered. The palace roofs were supported by massive beams of cedar, several of which were found, one bearing an inscription. This work is probably the largest clearance made this year in Egypt.

A beautiful capital of a form new to us was found in the temple of King Proteus (Fig. 2), of which about half was cleared this year, and near that lay two colossal heads of negroes. The terra cotta mod-

elled heads of foreigners from the foreign settlement are as attractive as those of last year. The Karian, who was settled in Egypt as a mercenary, can be identified readily with one head by the large crest to the helmet.

The ancient Kurd is very probably shown by another head, which has a turban like the present Kurds. The Iberian—either Sardinian or Spaniard—is seen also. The Scythian appears yet once more. The Jew may be credited with another portrait, to judge by modern resemblances.

Thebes was the field in the earlier part of the season, and much was done there in two months. The greatest find was an untouched burial, with a large quantity of funeral furniture and jewellery. Along the side of the coffin had been placed a stick, with a dozen vases hanging from it in string nets, just as they were last carried (Fig. 8). These nets are beautifully made (Fig. 5), and a very elaborate bag of string work holds a long jar (Fig. 12). By the side of the coffin was also a chair and footstools (Figs. 14 and 4), as well as a basket (Fig. 13), containing various articles of the toilet. Among these is a rather unusual horn, with a spray-mouth of ivory at the point, which from its form seems as if intended for sprinkling scented fluid (Fig. 10). The food was also provided, cakes of bread, dates, and grapes being placed alongside of the coffin (Fig. 15). The mummy was covered with thirteen successive wrappings, and the undertaker's man had tried hard to work his hand through these down to the neck, but failed. When we unwrapped the coverings we saw why he had burrowed in, as there was a heavy gold collar on the neck; on each arm there were two gold armlets (Fig. 7), and round the waist was a girdle of gold and silver alloy. This burial is one of the richest ever known in Egypt. The exhibition at University College, Gower Street, will be open from July 5 to July 31.



SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS: THE LONDON AND SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY SERVANTS' ORPHANAGE AT WOKING.

This orphanage has been founded for the purpose of housing, feeding, clothing, and educating the fatherless children of those who, at the time of their death, were in the employment of the London and South Western Railway Company, irrespective of their grade or position. The land was bought with a legacy left by the late Mr. T. P. Harvey, of Clapham. At the opening ceremony recently the founder, Canon Allen Edwards, presided. The architect was Mr. W. E. Trevenna.



AN EASTBOURNE ATTRACTION AT THE WHITE CITY: THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE'S ORCHESTRA.

Londoners have recently had an opportunity of hearing at the White City the excellent orchestra instituted by the late Duke of Devonshire at Eastbourne, where it plays daily in Devonshire Park. The orchestra, which consists of about fifty highly competent players, and is conducted by Mr. P. Tas, is being maintained by the present Duke.

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## THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

THE fact that only eighteen cars of the sixty-five starting in the late Scottish Reliability Trials made non-stop runs throughout, is, in my humble opinion,



A CAR THAT SECURED A NON-STOP RUN THROUGHOUT THE SCOTTISH RELIABILITY TRIALS: THE 14-16-h.p. ARGYLL IN THE FINTRY HILL CLIMB.

good, sound, and sufficient reason for the repetition of these trials next year, and for some years to come. Although the final results are not yet to hand—i.e., the superlative awards—yet the provisional report affords ample evidence that a large number of improvements in a large number of cars have yet to be made, before they can be driven over such a course without mishap.

Of course some of the causes of stoppage are quite trivial, but as stops for trivial purposes may incur as great a loss of marks as for more serious reasons, a study of the report is necessary. As much time might be lost from an air-lock in a petrol-pipe as from a broken valve. Of the two there is no question as to which is the more serious, and reflects most upon the manufacturer. In the Trials under review quite a number of cars, which otherwise did extremely well, lost marks for filling-in water, as, for example, that well-known and admittedly well-constructed car, the 12-h.p. Star. No makers who had not run a trial car

over the selected route—and none could have done so, for the itinerary was kept a profound secret—could have imagined the extraordinary demand which would be thrown on their cooling systems; and it was only those who happened to have a bigish margin who came through scathless in this particular.

As in Ireland, the Humber cars of both powers distinguished themselves exceedingly, the 16-h.p. making a non-stop each day and coming out first in its class in the standing, flying, and full climb up the severe and long ascent of Cairn-o'-Mount. Also on the last day this car proved fastest in its class up the speed-climb of Fintry. The 10-12-h.p. Humber also equalled its bigger brother by scoring a non-stop each day, performing similarly on each of the phases of Cairn-o'-Mount, while it went better than the 16-h.p. later, for it was first in its class up Clash Hill and Little Grui-nard. Messrs. Humber and Co.'s cars were remarkably well driven. The small cars in Class A did exceedingly well. The 10-h.p. Riley made non-

stops each day, save for two driving stops on the first day.

As the special glory of such a trial as this is the encompassment of non-stop runs throughout, it is meet that the cars that put on so commendable a record should be distinguished by special notice. I have already done honour to the 10-12-h.p. Humber, the only car to non-stop throughout in Class C, and the 16-h.p. Humber, which in Class E emulated its smaller stable companion. The remaining sixteen were: 14-16-h.p. Miesse, 15-h.p. Mass, 20-30-h.p. Cadillac, 15-h.p. Straker-Squire, 14-16-h.p. Argyll, 15-h.p. Star, 16-h.p.

Singer, 20-h.p. Vauxhall, 20-h.p. Lancia, 15-h.p. Rover, 12-h.p. Talbot, 18-h.p. De Dion, 14-20-h.p. Sunbeam, 20-h.p. Sunbeam, 30-h.p. Adler, and the 18-h.p. Albion.

The Automobile Association have done yeoman service for their members. Without their work many of the roads out of London would be undrivable to-day. Now, in addition to the existing benefits of patrol organisation, A.A. agents, hotels, routes, foreign touring facilities, handbook, special insurance policy, drivers' department, and so on, arrangements have been made by which free legal defence will be afforded to members. That is to say, that every member of the Association will be entitled to the advice of solicitors upon any question arising under the Motor-Car Act, 1903, and be defended by them in any proceedings under the Act in any Police Court in the United Kingdom in respect of offences committed by him during the period of membership. This, taking into consideration the existing advantages obtainable for the modest subscription of two guineas, should result in a great accretion of new members.



Photo Delius.

PRESENTED TO THE POPE, BUT, IT IS SAID, NOT LIKELY TO BE USED BY HIS HOLINESS: THE 20-30-h.p. ITALA, THE GIFT OF AMERICAN ROMAN CATHOLICS.

This 20-30-h.p. Itala landaulette has been presented to the Pope by some American Roman Catholics, but it is said that his Holiness will not use it. He does not altogether favour the motor-car, and, if report can be believed, expressed a wish quite recently that Cardinals and other dignitaries of the Church should use motor-cars for long journeys only. The car presented to his Holiness is lined with pearl-grey silk. It is varnished black. On the doors and on the lamps are the Papal arms. In the interior is a flower-vase, a prayer-book, a note-book in a gold cover, a gold pencil, a bottle for salts and a bottle for perfume. It is the first motor-car that has ever entered the Vatican.

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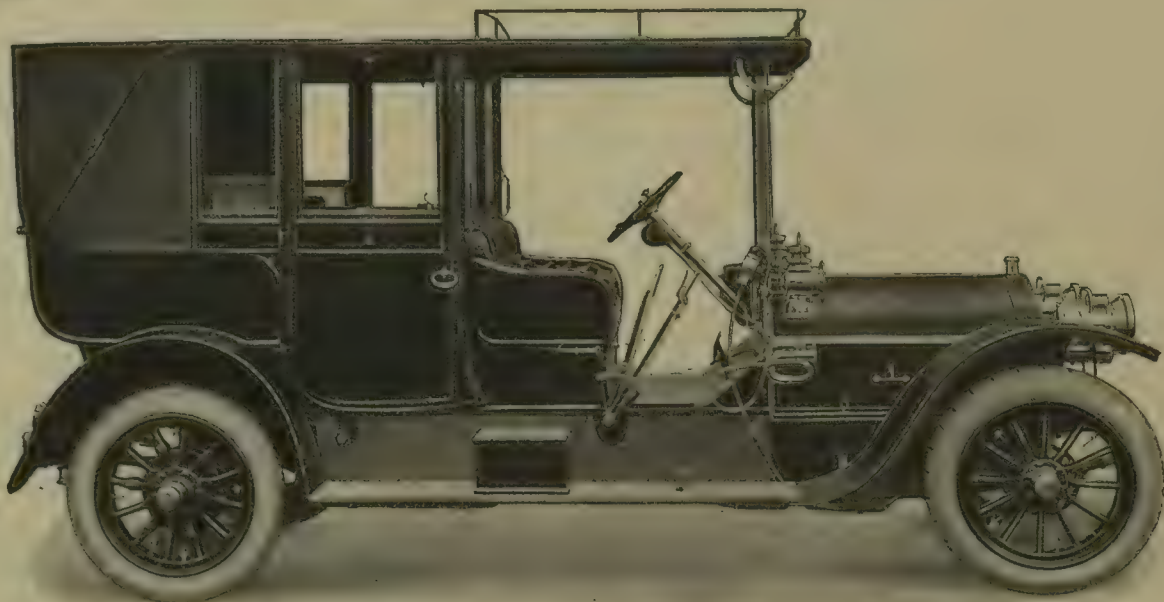


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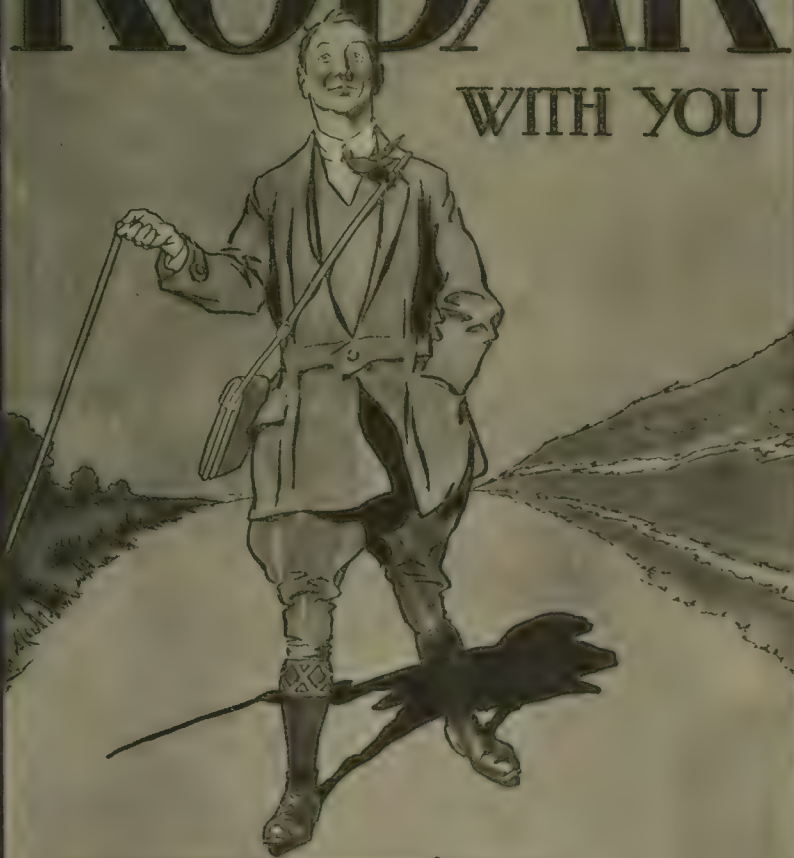
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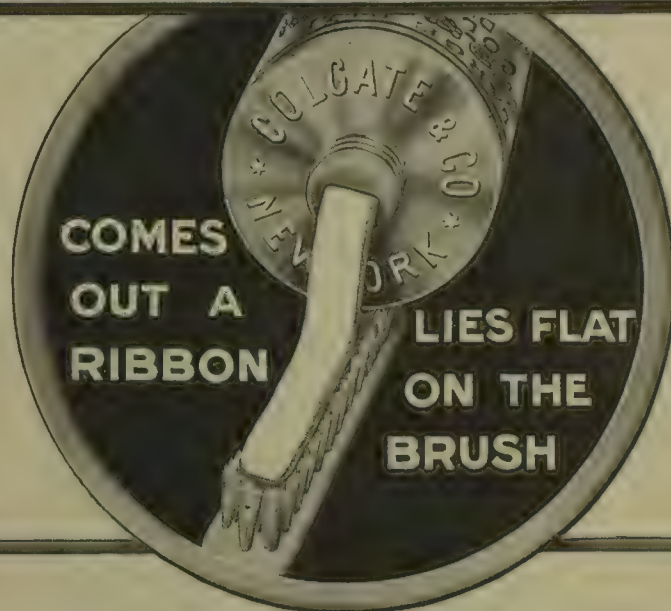
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## THE PLAYHOUSES.

## "BREWSTER'S MILLIONS," AT WYNDHAM'S.

AMERICA has sent us few such good things as "Brewster's Millions," that play so full of bustle and humour and high spirits. The fun is kept going at such a pace, the story has so many exciting moments, that the playgoer soon learns to grant its initial hypothesis and to enjoy the wildly paradoxical situations in which Monty Brewster's quandary involves him. The play, with its yacht-scene made just as realistic as ever, has been revived at Wyndham's, under the direction of Miss Emma Hutchison and Mr. Percy Hutchison, the latter assuming the rôle which was long associated with the name of Mr. Gerald Du Maurier. Mr. Hutchison gives the hero just the right air of breezy recklessness, and is backed by good support.

## M. GUITRY'S SEASON AT THE ADELPHI.

Plays already familiar to us and plays with which we are glad to make acquaintance, form the contents of the repertory of French pieces M. Guitry is presenting during his London season at the Adelphi, and last week we were given an example in both kinds. In succession to "L'Assommoir," this distinguished actor staged "Le Voleur," that drama of M. Bernstein's in which Mr. George Alexander and Miss Irene Vanbrugh scored a success not so long ago at the St. James's. It is a play of situations, or, rather, it is written round one situation—the famous bed-room scene of cross-examination, and it shows its author piling emotional effect on effect in his customarily ingenious but brutal style, and, of course, it is essentially a play of the theatre. And so its leading male part, that of the husband who wrests his wife's secret from her by a sort of mental torture, hardly serves to illustrate well the qualities of M. Guitry's art, which is nothing if not subtle. He seems, indeed, in this instance rather to have subdued his style to suit supposed English tastes, and therefore the big scene hardly went as well at the Adelphi as it used to at the St. James's. To far better advantage does the French actor show in the part of the old-style, pro-Catholic Marquis, who is the central figure of M. Paul Bourget's adaptation of his novel, "L'Emigré." Here for the proud, uncompromising noble, who disowns his soldier-son for preferring the dictates of the State to those of Church and family, M. Guitry gets the dignity, the aristocratic aloofness and fastidiousness, the passionate sincerity which the author intended in the character. The piece itself is too much of a novelist's play, has *longueurs*, and exhibits a lack of concentration, but it grips the audience so long as the chief actor is on the stage.

## "CRAINQUEBILLE" AND M. GUITRY.

This week's programme at the Adelphi began with a double bill, including "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme," for which M. Jean Coquelin was specially engaged to take the title rôle, and played it very much on his father's lines; and "Crainquebille," that odd little piece of Anatole France's in which M. Guitry appeared as its unlucky costermonger hero. It will be remem-

bered that Mr. Bouchier acted in a version of the latter play, and that its story turns on the old man's getting into trouble with the police, being sentenced for what was practically an imaginary offence, and then finding that he has lost his livelihood and cannot even persuade the police to hale him back to prison. A quaint mixture it is of pathos and realistic humour, and, considering how innocent and inoffensive a creature the author makes his Crainquebille, he cogs the dice against him rather cruelly. Moreover, the play, besides being slight in idea, is, like so many critics' work, rather verbose in treatment. But it is certainly a piece of actual life; with various neat sketches of French street types, and a wonderful picture of the poor, helpless, harmless hero. M. Guitry individualises him perfectly: gets to the life his queer distinctive dress, his hoarse, rumbling voice, and his almost half-witted manner. Clearly his greater

## "THE COLLECTED POEMS OF DORA SIGERSON SHORTER."

(See Portrait on "At the Sign of St. Paul's" Page.)

"AN Irishwoman writing from her heart of the legends of her country and the superstitions of the peasantry, may have her way smoothed in advance by some consideration of the Celtic mind."



Photo. Topical.

## LEADING IN THE WINNER OF THE GRAND PRIX: BARON M. DE ROTHSCHILD'S VERDUN (M. BARAT UP).

In these words George Meredith modestly justifies the presence of his introduction to "The Collected Poems of Dora Sigerson Shorter" (Hodder and Stoughton), and he goes on to explain the Celtic mind in characteristic Meredithian phrase. "The mind of the Celt . . . is generally taken to be overpoweringly emotional, vapourish as well, and fantastical, remote, divorced from reality. Such is the impression of it on the Saxon mind. But reality has more than one way of speaking. . . . Facts work on the Celtic mind in its imaginative exercise like the flame of a lamp crossing the eyelids of a sleeper. Symbolism swallows Reality, but Reality is read through it if we take the trouble." As an example, he cites the first poem, "The Phantom Deer," something of the plot whereof may be gathered from its dénouement—

And he tracked her through the mist and through shadow,

He followed the wet crimson on his way!  
And he vowed he would have her, dead or living,

Or follow her until the Judgment Day.

All red was the pathway to his castle,  
And all eager and full fierce was his quest,  
Till he came upon the corpse of his cousin,  
With his sharp spear deep buried in her breast.

"Prose would put it," writes Meredith, "that Red Richard, preferring the chase, like Adonis, was teased by his fair cousin's affection, and ultimately caused her death by his cruelty." All readers of Mrs. Clement Shorter's delightful ballads will agree with the master's final dictum that she "has the gift of metrical narrative."



Photo. Graphic Photo. Union.

## THE FRENCH DERBY: THE GRAND STAND AT LONGCHAMP ON THE DAY OF THE GRAND PRIX.

In the French racing world the Grand Prix de Paris occupies a place in public interest analogous to that which the Derby holds in this country. Our picture shows the animated scene on the Grand Stand at Longchamp last Sunday, on the occasion of the Grand Prix, which was won by Baron Maurice de Rothschild's Verdun.

gifts lie in the direction of elaborate studies of characters on which he can bring to bear a genius he has for the observation and reproduction of detail, as well as a talent for emphasising the humanity of the commonest folk and lending dignity to their emotions.

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Start at once! Receipts for a few shillings will bring you into the first twenty competitors. The pool is headed at present by Mrs. B. Brown, Edgbaston, with receipts of total value of 36-. Next in order come Mrs. K. Selley, with receipts totalling 31-; Mrs. L. E. K. Bale, South Molton, 25/2.

Miss J. Malcolm, Grangemouth, 4/8;  
Mrs. J. Booth, Rathmines, 4/2;  
Mrs. Tucker, Barnet, 3/-.

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## ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

DR. DRIVER'S old friends and pupils have decided to present him with his portrait as a mark of their appreciation. It is now twenty-seven years since Dr. Driver became Regius Professor of Hebrew at Oxford, and during that time he has rendered incomparable service in the training of Biblical students. It is hoped that the portrait may ultimately find a place among those of Dr. Driver's predecessors in the official residence of the Professor of Hebrew at Christ Church.

At the annual meeting of the Community of the Resurrection, Mirfield, it was announced that in seven years £30,000 had been raised and spent in building the college at Mirfield and in maintaining the students and paying their university-fees. There are sixty-two



WILL IT GO UNDER WITHOUT TOUCHING? A CRUISER APPROACHING THE FORTH BRIDGE.

Our Illustrations, which show vessels of the 2nd Cruiser Squadron passing under the Forth Bridge, represent a curious effect of photography. It certainly looks as though the topmasts would strike against the bridge, but, as a matter of fact, there is a clear space of ten feet between them when the tide is at its highest.

students, and £3000 a year has to be raised for maintenance. At the present time, a hostel is being erected in Leeds at a cost of £15,000. The Bishops of London and Southwark cordially praise the work which Mirfield is doing to provide an effective training for those who desire to enter the ministry, but have not the necessary means at their disposal.

Dr. Were, Bishop Suffragan of Derby, has been appointed to the residentiary canonry at Lichfield, which was vacant by the death of Bishop Anson. Dr. Were has rendered the highest services to the Church in Derbyshire during the past twenty years. He will now assist the Bishop of Lichfield in his diocesan work.—V.

## "ON THE OXFORD CIRCUIT."

(See Illustrations on "At the Sign of St. Paul's" Page.)

VERSE-WRITING as a hobby for Judges seems to have much to commend it. The Judge without any poetry in him must be one whose sympathies are incomplete; but the Judge who can write poetry himself should be ideally equipped for his task. He will not err from lack of imagination. In a dainty little white volume, entitled "On the Oxford Circuit, and Other Verses" (Smith, Elder), Mr. Justice Darling, the author of "Scintillæ Juris," has gathered afresh the harvest of his leisure hours. The title-piece is a longish poem in English hexameters, describing, with much circumstance and wealth of allusion, the arrival of a Judge at the Assizes in a county town, and his sudden death while delivering his charge. The Judge in question, we learn in a note, was Sir Thomas Talford, who so died in 1854. His Lordship's hexameters run smoothly, and the matter thereof is in a delightfully discursive and satirical vein—

Where be they now, those brave boys, erstwhile the delight of the Bar Mess?

Gone, for the most part aloft, as we trust; but, alas, some gone under,

Wearied with waiting in vain for the briefs nepotistic attorneys

Gave to incompetent kin, or crass cousins of railway directors.

Of the rest of the pieces, there are some fine sonnets, on modern men and affairs, for the most part (including one on Coquelin), a sheaf of neat epigrams, and occasional verses grave and gay.

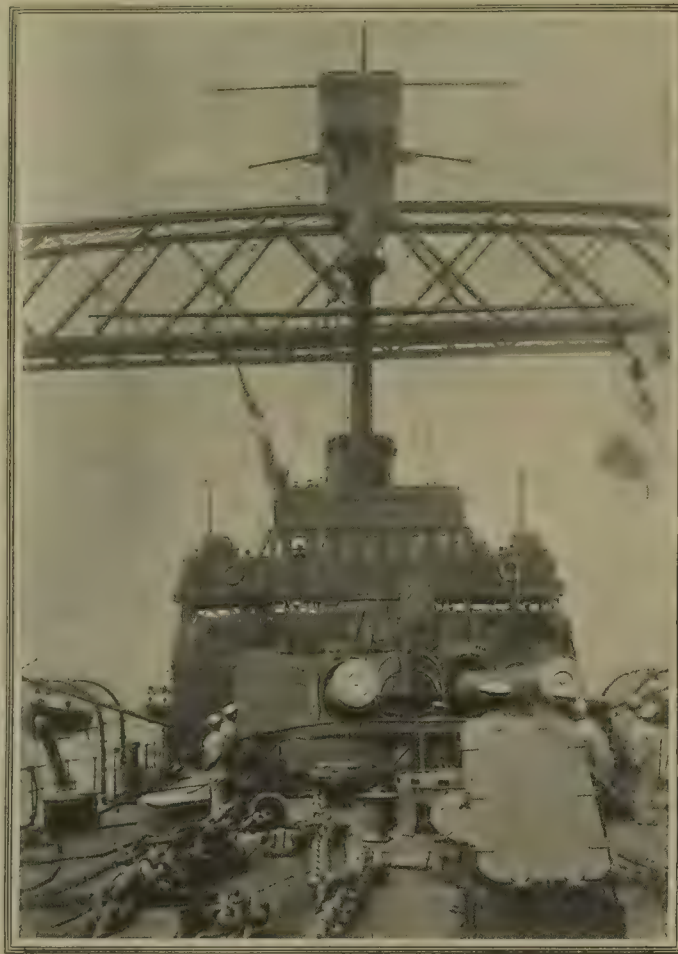
In the July time-tables of the London and South-Western Railway are announced a number of new expresses to holiday resorts on their line, as well as improvements in the existing service. The company have also arranged that every train leaving Waterloo for the West of England, whether on

week-days or Sundays, shall be composed of corridor carriages, with facilities for obtaining meals en route. There are also new luncheon and dining car expresses to Bournemouth, Weymouth, and other places in the south.

In a museum, the lighting arrangements are of the greatest importance, and it is interesting to note, therefore, that the electric-light installation at the new Victoria and Albert Museum was entrusted to the well-known firm of T. Clarke and Co., 129, Sloane Street, and was carried out by them most successfully. The wires have been encased in galvanised steel tubing throughout, and some idea of the magnitude of the

work can be imagined from the fact that seventy-five miles of cables and 95,000 feet of tubing were laid in the building.

In order to afford Australian students opportunities of continuing their studies in Europe, the Orient line of mail steamers to Australia have offered to grant annually free first-class return passages to a limited number of graduates from the Universities of Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide. The award of these



APPARENTLY HIGHER THAN THE BRIDGE SHE HAS PASSED! H.M.S. "SHANNON" PASSING UNDER THE FORTH BRIDGE.

This photograph is even more illusive than the other. It was taken from the forecable of H.M.S. "Shannon" as she passed beneath the bridge. Although the mast appears to tower high above the span of the bridge, it has in reality cleared it by at least ten feet.

privileges has been left entirely to the discretion of the Councils of the respective Universities, with the suggestion that they be preferentially conferred on graduates who are debarred from studying in Europe by reasons of expense, rather than on the holders of any particular University distinction. The scheme should be most valuable, both educationally, and as a fresh link of friendship with the Colonies.



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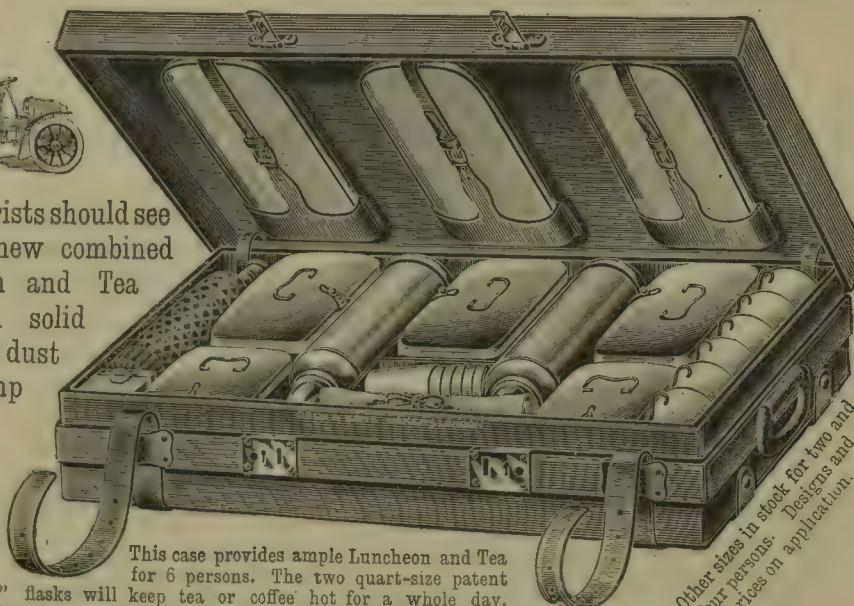
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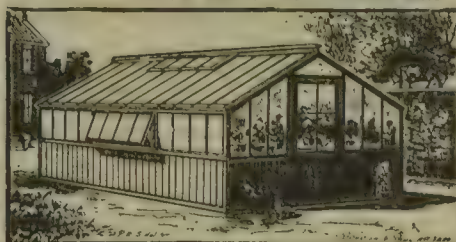
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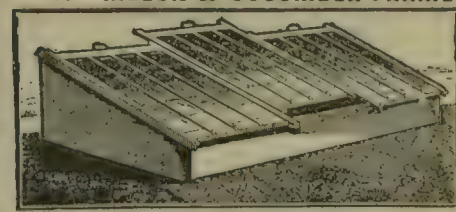
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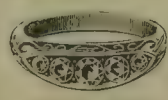
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## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (executed on March 19, 1900) of MR. JOHN SIMMONS TREGONING, of Landue, Launceston, and Bryn Hafod, Llanelly, who died on Feb. 17, has been proved and the value of the estate sworn at £272,268. The testator gives £2000 and during widowhood £2000 per annum, or an annuity of £500 should she remarry; to his wife; £2000 each to his children, Dorothea, Emily Grace, Arthur Langford, Wynn Harold, Edgar, Geoffrey Norris, and Sophie Elizabeth; £200 each to the Launceston Infirmary, and the Llanelly Hospital; and the residue equally to all his children.

The will and codicil of MR. GEORGE FENWICK BOYD, of Moor House, Leamside, Durham, and of Newcastle, solicitor, are now proved, the value of the estate being £117,875. The testator gives shares in coal companies to his wife and daughters, Sybil Mary, Hester, and Janet Haigh; £5000 to his daughter Anne Wheeler; £1000 to his wife; £50 each to the executors; and the residue to Mrs. Boyd for life, and then in trust for his four daughters.

The will (dated Feb. 1, 1907) of DR. JOHN HALL, of 12, Neville Court, Abbey Road, St. John's Wood, who died on April 17, is now proved, and the value of the property sworn at £88,366. After the payment of a few legacies, the testator leaves everything in trust for his sister Helen for life. On her decease he gives £1000 to the Research Defence Society; and four sixtieths of the residue each to the Royal Caledonian Society, the Scottish Corporation, the Royal Medical Benevolent College, the British Medical Benevolent Fund, the London City Mission, the London Missionary Society, the Sustentation Fund of the Presbyterian Church of England, the Homes for Little Boys, the Charity Organisation Society, the Royal Ophthalmic Hospital, the Hospital for the Paralyzed and Epileptic, and the Ragged School Union; one sixtieth each to the North London Homes for the Aged Blind, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, the Orphan Working Schools, and the Aged Pilgrims' Asylum; and the remainder to the Glasgow University for the foundation of tutorial fellowships for the study of medicine, surgery, and midwifery.

The following important wills have now been proved—  
Mr. Adrian Tedeschi, 180, Piccadilly . . . . . £93,089  
Mr. James Hoyle, Oakmount, Blackburn . . . . . £65,056  
Mr. George Clayton, 57, Wickham Road, Brockley . . . . . £63,287

On the rocky Cornish coast at Newquay, and upon the very verge of the cliffs, a unique feature in hotel accommodation is presented to the traveller. The Hotel Victoria, grandly situated on a headland above the Atlantic, possesses a passenger-lift ready to convey its guests through the solid cliff down on to the sands. The Hotel Victoria has been described as "one of the most perfect modern hotels in the county of Cornwall."

For those who love the sea a less expensive or more delightful holiday can hardly be imagined than a cruise in one of the boats of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, which this year celebrates its seventieth anniversary. The company's excellent booklets contain particulars of pleasure cruises to Norway, Morocco, the Canary Islands, and Madeira. The fares for the cruises are: Norway, thirteen days, £13; Northern Capitals, twenty-two days, £22. On the Morocco route the time occupied is three weeks, and the fare, first saloon, £21.

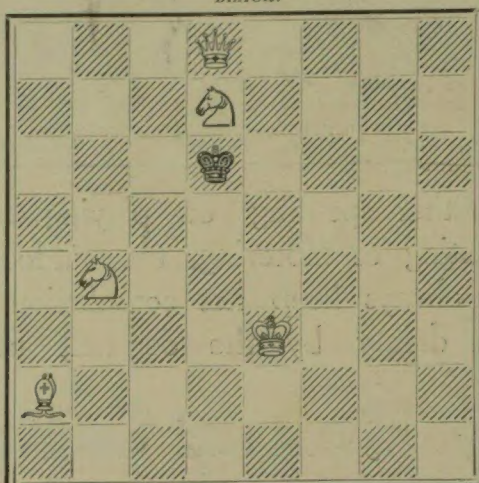
## CHESS.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3390 received from N H Greenway (San Francisco); of No. 3391 from C A M (Penang) and N H Greenway; of No. 3392 from Arun Singh (Calcutta); of No. 3393 from Robert H Couper (Malbone, U.S.A.) and Henry A Seller (Denver); of No. 3394 from C Field junior (Athol, Mass.) and Henry A Seller; of No. 3395 from F J (Trinidad), W Willis (Bristol), J B Camara (Madeira), and C Barretto (Madrid); of No. 3396 from W H Gundry (Exeter), Hereward, Ernst Mauer (Schöneberg, Berlin), R C Widdicombe (Saltash), J Somes Story (Matlock), F Santer, Sorrento, J Grouche, L Schlu (Vienna), and Captain J A Challice (Great Yarmouth).

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3396.—BY H. E. KIDSON.

WHITE. BLACK.  
1. Q to R sq. B to Kt 6th  
2. Kt takes P (ch) P takes Kt  
3. Q takes Kt (mate)  
If Black play 1. P to B 6th, 2. Q takes B; and 1. R moves, 2. Kt to B 3rd (ch), Kt to B 3rd (ch) also solves this problem.

PROBLEM No. 3399.—BY T. WALLACE.



WHITE.  
White to play, and mate in three moves.

## CHESS IN AMERICA.

Game played in the match between Messrs. MARSHALL and CAPABLANCA. (Queen's Pawn Game.)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. C.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. C.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	21. Q takes B	B takes R
2. P to Q 4th	P to K 3rd	22. P to R 3rd	P to B 5th
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	23. Kt takes Kt	Kt to Q 2nd
4. B to Kt 5th	B to K 2nd	24. Q to R 2nd	Q takes Kt
5. P to K 3rd	Kt to K 5th	25. Q to B 2nd	Q to B 2nd
6. B takes B	Q takes B	26. B to B 3rd	R to Q 3rd
7. P takes P		27. P to K 4th	P takes P
Kt takes Kt gives White too cramped a game to be ventured upon; besides which, White is pursuing a path that has already led to victory.		28. B takes P	P to Q Kt 4th
7. Kt takes Kt	P takes P	29. P takes P (en pas.)	K R takes Kt P
8. P takes Kt	P to K 3rd	30. R takes R	R takes R
9. Q to Kt 3rd	P to K 3rd	31. B to Q 5th	R to Kt 6th
10. B to Q 3rd	Castles	32. P to Kt 3rd	P to Kt 3rd
11. Kt to B 3rd	Kt to Q 2nd	33. Q takes P	R takes P
12. P to Q R 4th	R to Q sq	34. K to Kt 2nd	K to Kt 2nd
Black here varies his previous defence with a move that seems satisfactory in every way.		35. Q to Kt 5th	Q to K 2nd
13. Castles	Kt to B sq	36. Q to Kt 2nd	R to Q 6th
14. K R to Kt sq	R to Kt sq	37. Q to B 2nd	R takes P
15. P to R 5th	B to K 3rd	38. B takes P	Q to Kt 2nd (ch)
16. R to R 4th	P to Q B 4th	39. K to Kt sq	Q to B 3rd
17. Q to R 3rd		40. B to Kt 3rd	Q takes Q
Which loses, as Black most skillfully proceeds to prove.		41. B takes Q	P to B 4th
17. B to Kt 5th	H to Q 2nd	42. K to Kt 2nd	K to B 3rd
18. R to Kt 2nd	H to B 4th	43. P to R 4th (ch)	K to K 4th
19. R to K 2nd	P to Q R 3rd	44. P to B 4th (ch)	K to Q 4th
20. B to K 2nd	B to Q 2nd	45. K to R 3rd	R to Q 7th
21. Kt to K 5th		46. B to Kt 1rd (ch)	K to K 5th
Nothing more can be done to save the Rook. The way in which Black forces the		47. P to R 5th	P takes P
		48. K to R 4th	P to R 3rd

White resigns.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3397 received from Charles Burnett, J Coad (Vauxhall), Hereward, Joseph Willcock (Shrewsbury), H S Brandreth (Aix-les-Bains), Loudon McAdam (Southsea), Theodore Roberts (Blackpool), R Worters (Canterbury), F Smart, W Willis (Bristol), Sorrento, J D Tucker (Ilkley), Albert Wolff (Putney), M Folwell, J A S Hanbury (Birmingham), J F G Pietersen (Kingswinford), G W Mair (East Sheen), A G Beadell (Winchelsea), T Turner (Brixton), Major Buckley, R C Widdicombe (Saltash), G Stillingfleet Johnson (Cobham), J McOscar, L Schlu (Vienna), T Roberts, P Daly (Brighton), and L Harris-Liston, M.D.

At the annual meeting of the "Sanitas" Company, held recently at their works, at Limehouse, the chairman, Mr. C. T. Kingzett, F.I.C., F.C.S., announced a dividend of 7½ per cent. for the past year. The sales of "Sanitas fluid," he mentioned, showed a very gratifying increase. Some experiments by certain bacteriologists had proved its value as a disinfectant applied by spray in schools and living rooms. Great improvements had also been made with the company's patent drain-testers and the two new disinfectant fluids known as "Sanitas-Bactox" (homogeneous) and "Sanitas-Okol" (an emulsion), both of which are now sold for commercial purposes, with a guaranteed strength at least twenty times that of pure carbolic acid, and are of high germicidal power.

At Henley Regatta next month much interest will doubtless centre in Mr. A. G. Vanderbilt's new houseboat, one of the largest and most tastefully appointed ever placed on the river. It is 96 feet long without the tender, and has been built by Salters, of Oxford. The interior decoration and furnishing have been carried out by Messrs. Waring and Gillow. The saloon is panelled in mahogany in the Adam style, and at the piano end the panelling is supplemented with a carved frieze, a noble mirror, and mercurial gilt-electric-light fittings. There are four bed-rooms, two double and two single, each containing lavatory appliances for hot and cold water, and there are also two fine porcelain baths. The upper deck comprises a dining-room with bamboo and wicker furniture and a smoking-room. This is so constructed that it can be taken down to enable the houseboat to pass under the bridges. All the carpets have been specially designed and made, that for the promenade deck being 40 feet long.

On July 1, improved express services came into operation on the Midland Railway. A feature of the services is the inclusion of additional restaurant-cars on the through day trains, and the opening of the new line to Thornhill. Additional expresses are to run between England and Scotland, including the Highland express, leaving St. Pancras at 7.10 p.m. The summer service to the Isle of Man began on June 26, and from July 10 to September 13 auxiliary sailings will be arranged. Passengers from London to Buxton have the advantage of a through restaurant-car by the 12.5 p.m. from St. Pancras.

Testimony to the value of Plasmon and Plasmon foods has been borne by Lieutenant Shackleton and his fellow-explorers. "Our food," he wrote, in reference to his latest Antarctic expedition, "consisted of pemmican, biscuit, cheese, chocolate, sugar, Plasmon, and meat." On a previous occasion he said, "Plasmon Powder was one of the principal items of food on the southern sledge journey in which Captain Scott, Dr. Wilson, and myself made the world's record for furthest South." Dr. Marshall, the medical officer of the *Nimrod* party, has declared that "Plasmon biscuits and cocoa were of tremendous value."

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Syndicat des Hoteliers, Chamonix(France).

## An Explorer's Appreciation.

Commander E. H. Shackleton, R.N., says,

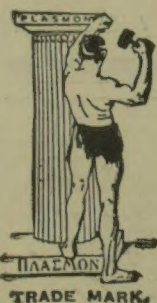
regarding Plasmon preparations: "We used them continually during the National Antarctic Expedition, and the Plasmon Powder was one of the principal items of food on the Southern Sledge Journey. Another sledge party PRACTICALLY LIVED ON PLASMON during one journey they made."

For those undergoing physical or mental strain NO FOOD CAN EQUAL PLASMON.

THE "LANCET" says: "Milk protein is distinguished from other proteins by containing phosphorus, and PLASMON, since it is pure milk protein, contains phosphorus associated with the proteins—that is to say, in an organic form. PLASMON added to food increases the nutritive value enormously."

To the strong and healthy Plasmon is unequalled as a maintaining power.  
To the weak and ailing IT IS LIFE ITSELF.

PLASMON is an unequalled NERVE AND BRAIN FOOD containing THE ORGANIC SALTS AND PHOSPHORUS OF MILK.



## PLASMON

IS USED BY THE ROYAL FAMILY,

AND HAS RECEIVED THE COMMENDATION and support of medical men, explorers, and athletes in every part of the globe. Plasmon and Plasmon Cocoa, 9d., 1/4, and 2/6. Plasmon Oats, 6d. Plasmon Custard Powder, 4d. Of all chemists, grocers, and stores.

INTERNATIONAL PLASMON, Ltd.,  
66a, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.

## FLORILINE

FOR THE TEETH & BREATH

Prevents the decay of the TEETH.  
Renders the Teeth PEARLY WHITE.  
Delicious to the Taste.

Of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world, 2s. 6d. per Bottle.

FLORILINE TOOTH POWDER only,  
Put up in Glass Jars, price 1s.

Prepared only by THE ANGLO-AMERICAN DRUG CO., Ltd.,  
33, Farringdon Road, London, E.C.

TINS—  
3d. 6d. 1s.  
New Size  
1d.

**KEATING'S**  
POWDER KILLS  
**FLEAS  
BUGS  
BEETLES.  
MOTH**

(in Blankets,  
Furs, etc.)

## ARMSTRONG'S

STEEL ROWING BOATS & PUNTS.

Superior to wood, cannot leak, always dry, sweet, and clean.



Adopted by the War Office for their lightness and strength. Steel Boat Lists, Sporting Gun Lists, Fishing Tackle Lists, post free anywhere.

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**NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.**

OEYNHAUSEN SPA,  
WESTPHALIA.

A DELIGHTFUL HEALTH AND PLEASURE RESORT.

Highly efficacious treatment for Nervous and Heart Complaints, Diseases of the Joints and Bones, and the like, by THERMAL BRINE SPRINGS (92.3 Fahr.) strongly impregnated with Carbonic Acid.

Magnificent Kurhaus (Opened 1908).  
Orchestra of 54 Musicians Park of 250 acres.

In 1908, 15,400 persons went through the Cure, 16,000 visited the Spa, and 223,000 baths were taken.  
Descriptive Booklet in English obtainable free from  
The Kgl. Badeverwaltung, Oeynhausen.

## The Illustrated London News

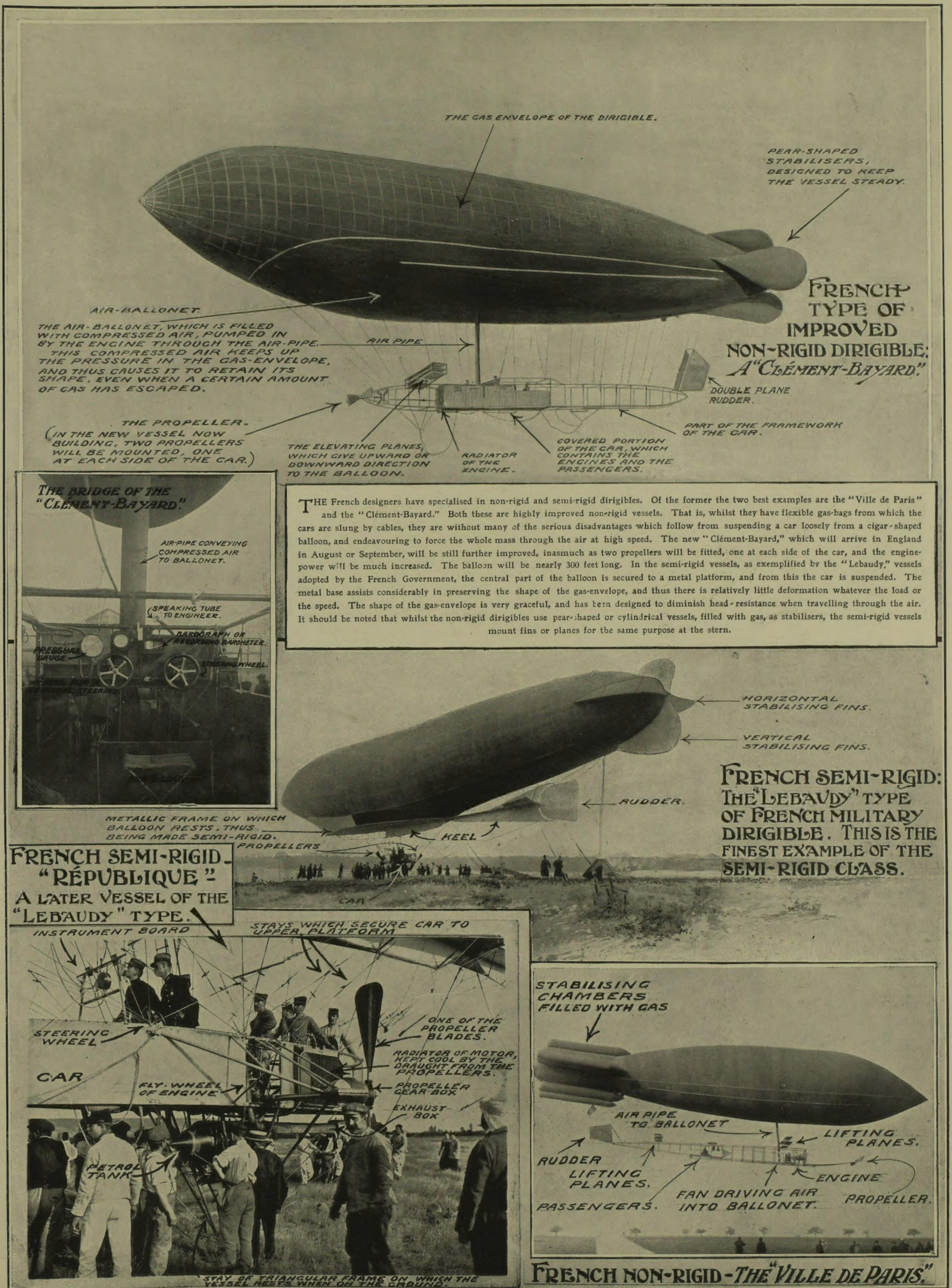
FINE-ART PLATES,  
PHOTOGRAVURES, Etc.

An Illustrated Catalogue will be sent post free on application, and the pictures can be seen either at the offices of "The Illustrated London News," 172, Strand, London, W.C., or at the principal Printsellers throughout the Kingdom.



# RIGID OR NON-RIGID? THE GREAT WAR-SHIPS OF THE AIR.

NON-RIGID AND SEMI-RIGID DIRIGIBLES FAVOURED BY FRANCE.



At last it would appear that the British as a nation are taking the dirigible balloon seriously. For a time the "Zeppelin" alone among dirigibles created any interest in this country, and even this war-ship of the air was far eclipsed in the popular estimation by the Wright aeroplane. Now, not the "Zeppelin," but the "Clément-Bayard" holds chief place here, and it is a "Clément-Bayard" that will arrive in this country either in August or in September. The only battles of the air that are being fought at present are those waged by the advocates of the rigid dirigible, the semi-rigid dirigible, and the non-rigid. Germany, although she is testing all three types, favours especially, and with good cause, the rigid "Zeppelin." The "Clément-Bayard" is non-rigid, and it remains to be seen whether the performance of the latest type of this class in England will equal the remarkable performance of the "Zeppelin."

[Continued on Page IV.]



THE EVOLUTION OF THE GREAT WAR-SHIPS OF THE AIR: BALLOONS, NON-DIRIGIBLE AND DIRIGIBLE, AND AEROPLANES—  
FROM THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY TO THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.



FIRST USED FOR PLEASURE AND BY SCIENTISTS; DESTINED TO BECOME ENGINES OF WAR: THE BALLOON IN ITS MANY STAGES, AND SOME OTHER FLYING-MACHINES.

With balloons, in a double sense, so much in the air, these illustrations of the balloon from its inception should be of particular interest. The art of aviation has not advanced with the extraordinary rapidity that has made the progress of the motor-car so remarkable; yet, obviously, it has advanced in no ordinary manner. Could anything be wider apart than the inventions of Lana and Bernier and the works of the Wrights, Zeppelin, Clément-Bayard, and others of to-day?

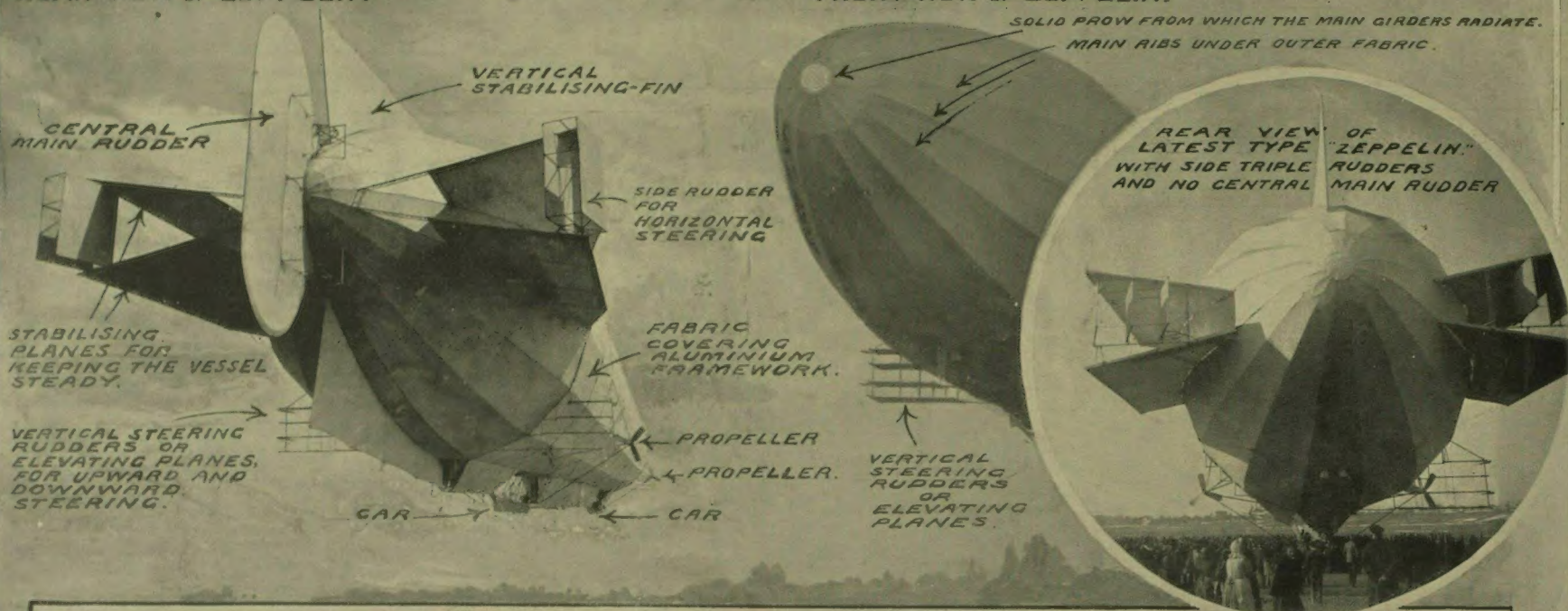


# RIGID OR NON-RIGID? THE GREAT WAR-SHIPS OF THE AIR.

THE RIGID AND SEMI-RIGID DIRIGIBLES. AND A NON-RIGID, FAVOURED BY GERMANY.

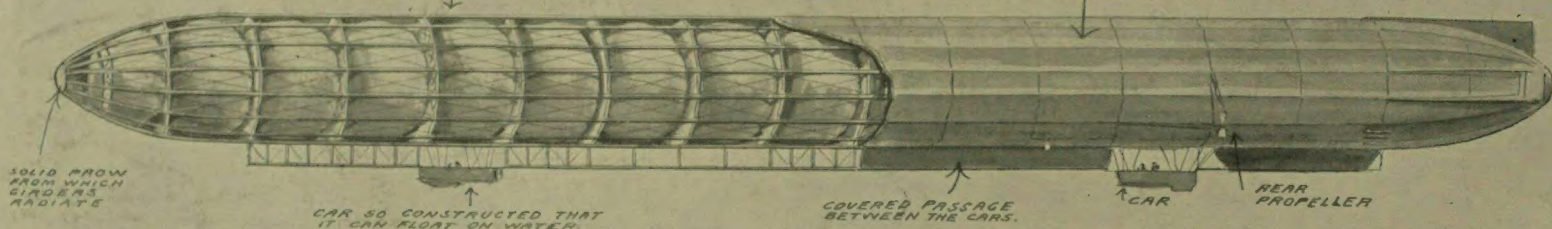
REAR VIEW OF "ZEPPELIN."

FRONT VIEW OF "ZEPPELIN."



NINE SECTIONS, SHOWING ALUMINIUM GIRDER WORK UNDER OUTER FABRIC COVER, AND NINE OF THE 17 CHAMBERS, WITH A BALLOON IN EACH.

OUTER FABRIC COVER AND THE 8 CHAMBERS NOT BEING SHOWN IN SECTION.

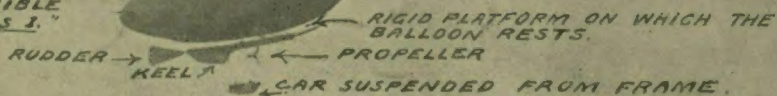


A SIDE VIEW OF A ZEPPELIN RIGID — PARTLY IN SECTION.

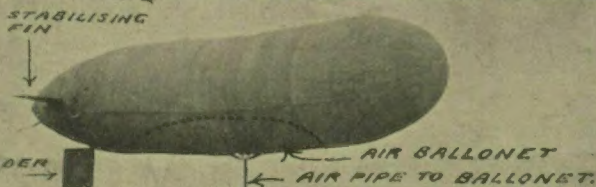
THE highest development is marked by the rigid type of dirigible. An aluminium skeleton framework is employed, and this is covered with proofed cotton fabric. Within are seventeen separate compartments each containing a balloon filled with hydrogen. Close to the keel two cars are mounted, each having an engine which drives two propellers. Lifting-planes are fitted, and compound rudders. The whole ship is a rigid, compact structure capable of being driven at high speed through the air, and offering almost a minimum of head-resistance. The "Zeppelin" holds all records as to speed and distance.

## GERMAN RIGID TYPE—"ZEPPELIN":

EARLY TYPE SEMI-RIGID DIRIGIBLE "GROSS I."



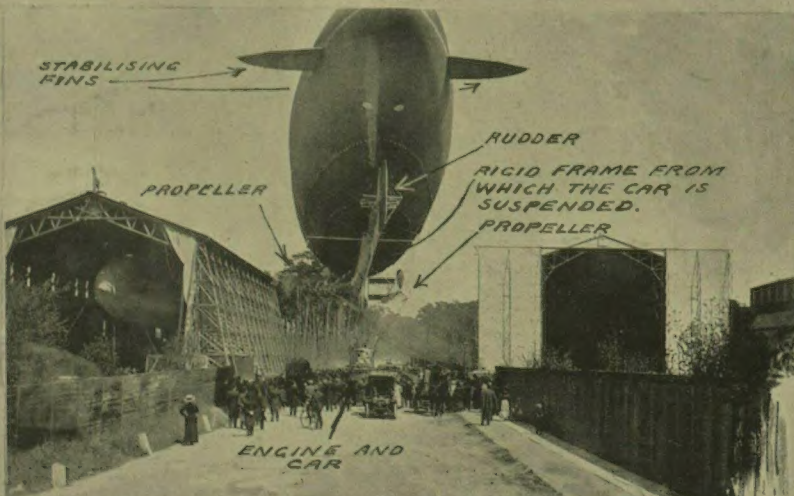
NON-RIGID TYPE—"PARSEVAL"



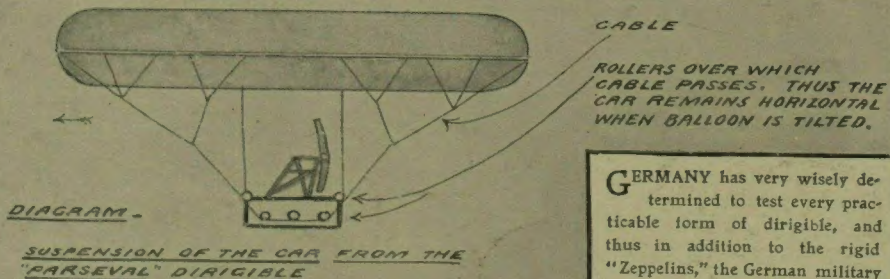
## TWO GERMAN TYPES.

GERMAN NON-RIGID. A LATER "PARSEVAL" DIRIGIBLE.

(NOTE ITS CLUMSY SHAPE, AS COMPARED WITH THE GRACEFUL OUTLINES OF THE FRENCH VESSELS.)



GERMAN NEW SEMI-RIGID — "GROSS II" (FIRST FLIGHT ON MAY 6TH.)



"Parseval" is clumsy in shape as compared with the French vessels, but has been steadily improved. The latest type is very powerfully engined, and thus shows fair speed. An important feature is the special manner of suspending the car on rollers and cables, thus enabling the balloon to be tilted to a certain degree without disturbing the car. The "Gross" semi-rigid has been much improved in its latest type, and is also fitted with remarkably powerful engines. The propellers are mounted almost midway between the balloon and the car, a position for which greater mechanical efficiency is claimed. Like the French military semi-rigids, the "Gross" is mounted on a metal platform.

—The "Clément-Bayard" that is to come to this country will have a gas-bag that will be nearly 300 feet in length, and have a capacity of 227,500 cubic feet. She will have two propellers, driven by two 220-h.p. motors. The vessel will carry 25 passengers, will be able to travel at from 35 to 40 miles an hour, and will carry petrol and supplies for nearly 700 miles. It is understood that if her trials are satisfactory she will be purchased for England. On her voyage from Paris to London she will carry five people. She will be in England for at least a month.